United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit



APPELLANT'S REPLY BRIEF

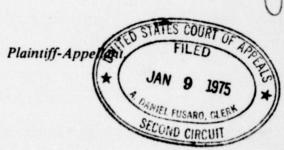
74-1306

In The

United States Court of Appeals

For The Second Circuit

AH LOU KOA.



vs.

AMERICAN EXPORT ISBRANDTSEN LINES, INC.,

Defendant-Appellee.

REPLY BRIEF FOR PLAINTIFF-APPELLANT

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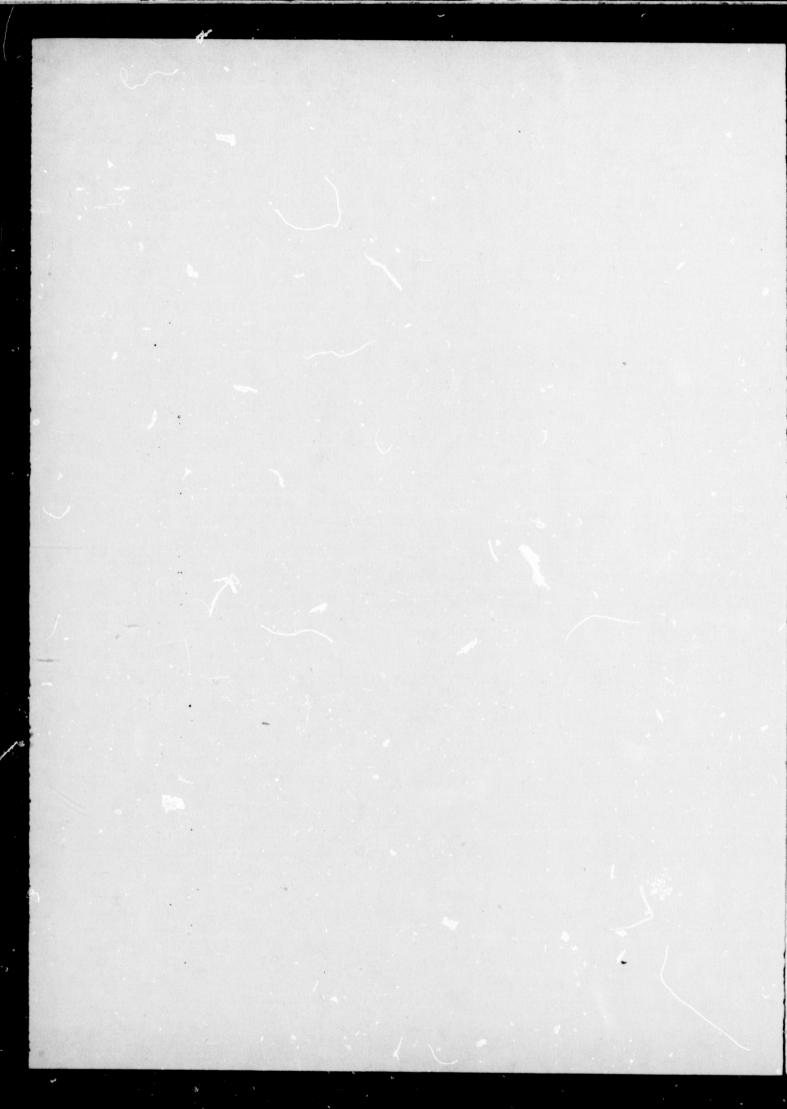
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In The

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

For the Second Circuit

Docket No. 74-1306

AH LOU KOA

Plaintiff-Appellant,

vs.

AMERICAN EXPORT ISBRANDTSEN LINES INC.,

Defendant-Respondent.

REPLY BRIEF FOR PLAINTIFF-APPELLANT

POINT I

CERTAIN ERRORS IN APPELLEES BRIEF IN ALLUDING TO THE APPENDIX REQUIRE CORRECTION OR AMPLIFICATION FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF THIS COURT

A

On page 9 of Appellees brief it is urged that Appellant acquiesced or consented to the dismissal of the negligence count by the trial court when it quoted plaintiff's counsel as having said "I will leave it to Your Honor then (99a)"*

This remark is taken out of context of what had transpired in regard to the dismissal of the negligence phase which act of the trial court plaintiff had been vigorously opposing.

^{*}References to pages with "a" following, refers to Joint Appendix.

Just prior to the above quotation the Court said (in addressing plaintiff's counsel in regard to the negligence count) at 97(a) "Unless you withdraw it I am going to grant the motion because I don't find the evidence for the Jury to go on."

Page 98 (a) is concerned almost entirely with argument by plaintiff's counsel opposing the dismissal of the negligence allegation.

It thus becomes clear that plaintiff's counsel refused to withdraw the count as the Court requested he do by stating to the Court, "I will leave it to Your Honor then." In the foregoing frame of reference, it is obvious that counsels remark at (99a) indicated futility at further discussion at this point rather than acquiescence.

B

At page 24 et seq. of Appellees brief in discussing the question of Appellants complaint of unfair comment on the evidence by the trial Court, it states that plaintiff's counsel was unfair to the witness Anduiza. It further states that plaintiff's counsel in summation charged that Anduiza was out to protect the appellee when he obtained appellants statement (exhibit B) and that this charge was unsupported by the evidence (Appellees brief p. 26). Thus the Court had the right to make the comments regarding Anduiza to rectify plaintiffs "unsupported" charge, the Appellee argues.

Both appellee in its argument and the Court in its comment were the ones who are unsupported.

Plaintiff's counsel was entirely supported by the evidence on this point.

In crossexamination of Anduiza he admitted that in taking the statement from the plaintiff his purpose was to protect the defendant against claims.

At (109a-110a),

- Q. Wasn't one of the purposes of going to see Mr. Koa to protect the company against possible future claims?
 - A. We consider that true.
 - Q. You consider that true?
 - A. Yes.

Further on the question of the fairness of Anduiza at 102(a),

- Q. Did Mr. Koa have any difficulty with the English language?
 - A. Yes.

At (103a),

- Q. After he read it did you ask him whether it was true or not?
- A. I didn't even finish until after he finished reading. I didn't finish until he read it because I was not sure whether he could read the statement or not.

 At (118a),
- Q. Weren't you interested at the time in talking to the man whether he was in pain from any injury?
 - A. No sir. That is not my job.
- Q. You knew his name came from the medical log didn't you?
 - A. Yes sir.

At (123a),

Q. All you know is you had difficulty and they had difficulty with a lot of the words, isn't that right?

A. They had difficulty reading my statement sir.

Finally, from a fair inference based upon the foregoing, the illiteracy of the plaintiff and the fact that Anduiza at the time was an investigator for the defendants attorneys, and not for the defendant itself, plaintiffs attorney was within proper bounds when he argued that Anduiza was protecting the defendant.

It is noteworthy that after the Court's comments on the evidence in its charge which comments have been set forth, it did not warn the Jury that it was not bound by the Court's views. Even after exception by plaintiff's counsel the Court did not issue such a warning.

II

THE DISMISSAL OF THE NEGLIGENCE COUNT WAS NOT HARMLESS ERROR

A

Appellee argues that even though the Trial Court dismissed the negligence count, nevertheless it was charged to the Jury and thus appellant was the beneficiary of the Court's ruling.

This argument is belied by the record.

Appellees motion to dismiss was made upon the basis of no knowledge of defendant (97a).

The Trial Court then stated that any evidence of knowledge of defendant was pure speculation, (97a). All of the foregoing, in spite of the evidence that plaintiff's superiors permitted him to work for a period of time while they were present; at least long enough to prepare a certain amount of food for members of the crew (203a-204a, 17a).

It is respectfully urged that this was at least a question of fact for the Jury. Not only on knowledge of water on the deck but on the question as to whether plaintiff's superiors knowingly permitted him to work under unsafe conditions, namely the rough weather, regardless of the condition of the deck.

Under the evidence it is conceivable that the jury could (and they did) find the vessel seaworthy but that the defendant was negligent in that, his superiors knowingly permitted him to work there and then despite the seaworthiness of the vessel under unsafe conditions (the rough weather).

The evidence herein points out a clear example of one of the differences between the concepts of unseaworthiness and negligence.

It should be noted additionally that in his opening, plaintiff's counsel made the following statement.

(10a) "We claim it was wet at that point. I am going to ask you to find if we prove, that even if it was dry, to have him work in that rough weather was unsafe and negligence."

No where does it appear that this theory was abandoned. Argument on any phase of the negligence count at the conclusion of the plaintiff's case was futile in view of the fact that immediately upon defendants motion it was evident that the Court had made its decision without entertaining argument when it said (97a --"Unless you withdraw it I am going to grant the motion because I don't find the evidence for the Jury to go on." After this, all attempts at discussion on this subject obviously were futile.

Additionally on the question of negligence, the Court charged the Jury, that it was out of the case.

At (237a), "When I was selecting you as jurors, I talked about the negligence aspect at that time. That has been disposed of, and the fact that it has been disposed of is not to the detriment or benefit of either side here."

At (238a) "However in this area here, the unseaworthiness, this does not depend upon any negligence or fault on the part of the shipowner because it doesn't make any difference whether he was negligent or not."

At (241a) "Of course, we are not concerned with negligence ---

Thus, the entire thrust of the Court's charge as to working conditions, lack of safety, and knowledge of the defendant, was in the framework of unseaworthiness, to wit: the condition of the vessel and precluded the jury from deciding the case on acts or omissions involving negligence.

III

APPELLEES AUTHORITIES ON THE QUESTION OF THE NECESSITY OF CHARGING BOTH NEGLIGENCE AND UNSEAWORTHINESS IN A SEAMANS CASE

Appellee urges that it is unnecessary to charge unseaworthiness and negligence in a seamans case where they are both based upon the same condition.

This argument, of course, cannot be deemed applicable in all cases. Each stands on its own facts. Thus the following authorities are not controlling here.

On page 17, of its brief, Appellee cites Rice v. Atlantic Gulf & Western Co., 484 F.2d 1318, as a proposition of dismissing for lack of notice to defendant.

First, the trial court there submitted the case on either unseaworthiness or negligence. In addition on the facts in Rice, there was utter absence of proof of knowledge by the defendant of the oily condition of the steps. In our case appellants superiors had been present before and during the accident.

On page 19 of its brief, Appellee cites Spano v.

Koninklijke Rotterdamsche Lloyd, 472 F.2d 33. However, in that case the Court did charge both.

On page 20, appellee cites <u>Poller v. Thorden Lines A/B</u>, 336 F.Supp. 1231, for the proposition that the negligence and unseaworthiness were based on the same condition, and thus a charge on both is unnecessary.

Appellant respectfully urges that the aforesaid decision was based on specific facts and is erroneous as a general holding on the law.

A subsequent decision, <u>Lunsford v. Halcyon Steamship</u>

<u>Company, Inc.</u> 354 F.Supp. 573, emanating from the same Court
as Poller, is a correct one on this subject. The Court held
in <u>Lunsford</u> that the concepts of seaworthiness and negligence
are separate, that the difference is the difference between
absolute duty and due diligence.

At page 576, the Court said:

"The findings of negligence but no unseaworthiness are not hopelessly inconsistent. The jury could have found that, in general, the ship was reasonably fit without a ladder leading from an upper bunk, but under the circumstances of the ship heading into rough seas, which were known to be rough by the Master, that there arose a duty to furnish a ladder, and that the failure to furnish a ladder was a failure to exercise due care under the circumstances. Therefore, the findings of the jury are reconcilable."

See also Mitchell v. Trawler Racer, 362 U.S. 539.

Respectfully submitted,

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Of Counsel

Herbert Zelenko



UNU UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

Indez No.

AH LOU KOA.

Plaintiff-Appellant,

against

Affidevit of Personal Service

AMERICAN EXPORT INC.

Defendant-Appellee

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF

NEW YORK

...

I, James Steele;

being duly swom,

deposes and says that deponent is not a party to the action, is over 18 years of age and resides at

250 West 146th Street, New York, New York
That on the 9th day of January 197% at 1 State Street Plaza

deponent served the annexed Reply Brief for Plaintiff-Appellant

upon

Haight, Gardner, Poor & Havens

the in this action by delivering of true copy thereof to said individual personally. Deponent knew the person so served to be the person mentioned and described in said papers as the Attornev(8) herein,

Swern to before me, this 9th day of January

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Print nome beneath elemeture

JAMES STEELE

ROBERT T. BRIN
MOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF NEW YORK
MO. 31 - 0418950
QUALIFIED IN NEW YORK COUNTY
COMMISSION EXPIRES MARCH 30, 1975



74-1306 NAL

In The

United States Court of Appeals

For The Second Circuit

AH LOU KOA,

Plaintiff-Appellant,



US.

AMERICAN EXPORT ISBRANDTSEN LINES, INC.,

Defendant-Appellee.

On Appeal from a Judgment of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

JOINT APPENDIX



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RELEVANT DOCKET ENTRIES

AH LOU KOA vs. AMERICAN EXPORT ISBRANDTSEN LINES, INC.

71 Civil 3606 (JMC)

| August 12, 1971 | Filed Complaint, Issued Summons. |
|-------------------|--|
| August 26, 1971 | Filed Summons with Marshal's ret. Served: Am. Export Isbrandtsen Lines, Inc. by Mr. McCastis on 8-17-71. |
| January 3, 1972 | Filed ANSWER to complaint. |
| January 3, 1972 | Filed Notice of Examination Before Trial. |
| August 16, 1972 | Filed Interrogatories by the Defendant. |
| November 22, 1972 | Filed Defendant's Memorandum of Law in support of this motion. |
| December 7, 1972 | Filed 4EMO. END. on motion papers filed 11/22/72. Motion withdrawn. So Ordered. Cannella, J. |
| December 12, 1972 | Filed Plaintiff's interrogatories. Propounded to defendant. |
| February 16, 1973 | Filed Plaintiff's Answers to Defendant's Interrogatories. |
| February 28, 1973 | Filed Stipulation and Order extending deft. time to object interrogatories by plaintiff to March 24, 1973. CANNELLA, J. |
| May 15, 1973 | Filed defendant's Answer to interrogs. of plaintiff. |
| June 7, 1973 | Filed pltff's further answers to certain of deft's interrogs. |
| July 10, 1973 | Filed pre-trial order Cannella, J. |
| February 4, 1974 | Before Cannella, J Jury trial begun. |
| February 5, 1974 | Trial cont'd. |
| February 6, 1974 | Trial cont'd. |
| February 7, 1974 | Trial cont'd and concluded. Jury verdict for deft. Judgment to be entered. |
| February 8, 1974 | Filed Judgment - ordered that deft. Amer. Exp. Isbrandtsen Lines, have judgment against the plaintiff, Ah Lou Koa, dismissing the complaint. Clerk (m/n) |
| | |

RELEVANT DOCKET ENTRIES

| February 8, 1974 | Filed deft's preliminary requests to charge. |
|-------------------|--|
| February 8 , 1974 | Filed deft's supplemental requests to charge. |
| February 8, 1974 | Filed pltff's requests for charge. |
| February 8, 1974 | Filed pltff's additional request to charge. |
| February 8, 1974 | Filed pltff's addition request. |
| February 8, 1974 | (Rec'd in Court-130-74) Filed memorandum of law on behalf of pltff. |
| March 1, 1974 | Filed pltff's notice of appeal from judgment entered against him on 2-8-74. Copy mailed to Haight, Gardner, Poor & Havens. Entered 3-1-74. |
| April 5, 1974 | Filed stip and order extending the time to transmit record on appeal to USCA to 5-29-74. So ordered - CANNELLA, J. |
| May 21, 1974 | Filed notice that the record on appeal has been certified and transmitted to the USCA on 5-21-74. |

DOPT IN B For Ideal ... Day of Dec. 1972 WILLIAM KAPLAN ()

EXHIBIT B - STATEMENT OF AH LOU KOA TAKEN ABOARD THE CHAMPION ON MARCH 15, 1971 My name is Oh Low How Vam a mexteran abour Hee Champion. Il live at 77 axxex st. My Do On january 18 -1971, 2 was walking it the mexicom when the dup look a oudden roll and I fell down delleng my breght Kno com left anker on to The chery cook saw me facel 1 The deck was dry and clean, I fell because the olup took a very leavy roll. We had rough (weather for several days I dropped a solar bord that of wo carrying I ded unt suffer array often accept I have gence Theo where and the True read it to my briller. ming to Kon of Lan Room

Day of Dec. 1972 Exhibit B - Statement of Ah Lou Koa Taken Aboard the Champion on March 15, 1971 My name is Oh Low K Vam a mextenan abour Hee Champion. Il live at 77 ackey st. My De On farmary 18 -1971, 2 was walking if the mexicon when the dup look a oudden noil and I fell down lettery my breght Know complete and kee on the deck. The chery cook sew me 1/The deek woo dry and clean, I feld because the olup took a very leavy roll. We had rough (weather for several days. I donprede a salad beret that of wor corrying. I de und suffer any Alex accelet I have some Thee where and the true read it to my fritter. ming Lou Kon A Far Roca

15 Day of Dec 1972 Exhibit B - Statement of Ah Lou Koa Taken Aboard the Champion on March 15, 1971 My name is Oh Low for Vam a mextenan abound Hee Champion. Il live at 77 axxex st. My De On January 18 -1971, S was walking if the mexison when the dup look a oudden roll and I fell down delleng my breght Kno com left anker on to deck. The chery cook saw me 1/ The deek was dry and clean, I feel because The oliep took a very leaves roce. We had rough (weather for several days. I dongrese a solal boul that of wo carrying I ded und nuffer any often accept I have some the whole and the love Read it to my brillers. ming Lou Kon A Lan Room

15 Day of Dec 10 32 Statement of Ah Lou Koa Takon Aboard the Champion My numer is Oh Low Koa Vam a mextenan abour He Champion. Il live at 77 accept st. My Do On January 18 -1971, 2 was walking if the mexicon, when the dup took a oudden roll and I feel down letters my breght Know and left anker on the deek. The chery look sew me The deek was dry and clean, I fell because the olup took a very leavy roll. We had rough (weather for several days. I dongred a salal bord that of was carrying I die unt suffer any otter accept I have send theo at and the true read it to my fritter. my fou Kon of Fan Room

serving table, a water fountain, and a pantry. And then in the middle of the room are tables lengthwise, a couple of them, lengthwise, let's say, from the jury box like these tables are out, a couple of them this way and some this way, where the men would come in and sit. And they had seats which were affixed to the deck so they couldn't move around.

where this accident took place. On this day at this time Mr. Koa, as I said, got a hold of this salad bowl, and the weather was — it was quite rough, but he had to do his job. So he got the salad bowl and the only way he could do the job was to brace himself against this serving table, the little serving table I told you which was near that galley opening, and hold the bowl with one hand the best he could, and dish out the salad with the other.

On the table or on the serving table they either had a mat or wet towel to keep dishes from rolling off or scattering off in case of rough weather.

But where he had to plant his feet there was nothing at all but the smooth tile deck, and he was provided with nothing in the way of a handhold or a belt, or any other kind of device which he could hold on to while he was doing this work.

Besides that, at that time the deck wasn't dry. When I say deck, the floor of the mess room.

There was water on it. It was a little difficult to see the water because sometimes the water was the same color as the tile. There wasn't supposed to be any water there. It was supposed to be dry. But at that time we claim there was water there. We claim, and you will have to infer from the way we describe this thing, that this water on the deck came from that drinking fountain.

The mess room was mopped once a day, in the morning. We claim that it was the duty of the other messman to mop it. The company claims it was the duty of Mr. Koa to mop it.

In any event, you only mop once a day, in the morning. But during the day, for lunch and/or for dinner and other times during the day the seamen would come in and they'd traipse in from the outside, no matter how it was on the outside, and if the weather, the ship was rolling a little or something, they all went for water and took a drink, the water would splash out of the drinking fountain, either because of the weather being rough or because the water didn't go down fast enough, or because maybe it was being loaded in pitchers.

But water would come out of that drinking

els

fountain. And what happened on this particular day was this:

As Koa was working, the ship took an extra big roll. You must remember, we will prove that he was experienced at his job. He had been doing it for a number of years, so he knew how to protect himself the best he could. But this particular time there was an extra roll and water came right across the floor under his legs, causing his legs to go out from under him, and he banged his knees down on the deck, dropped the salad bowl out of his hands and slid all the way across from the serving table to the pantry at the other end. Slid right across.

He will tell you, his pants were wet and that water had sloshed in right under him. At this point this is what we claim is the unseaworthiness and the negligence of the company.

One is, there wasn't supposed to be water there. And secondly, whichever his Honor charges you and you can figure either on negligence, he wasn't given a safe place to work or safe methods or reasonably safe conditions under which he should do his work. We claim that for him to have to do his job in this weather the way he did it, were reasonably unsafe method and a reasonably unsafe place to work without any protection for himself, either a strap,

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a belt, a handhold, a mat.

We claim that this is what the ship did wrong, the company did wrong. Either unseaworthiness or negligence or both. And that is whether the floor was dry or wet.

We claim it was wet at that point. I am going to ask you to find if we prove, that even if it was dry, to have him work in that rough weather was unsafe and negligence.

The steward was in the room at that time. There were a couple of people in the room. I'm not going to go into what the other side says they will be able to prove, but I hope we will be able to prove this part of the case as we go along.

On the testimony, the main witness and practically I would say the only witness for the plaintiff is Mr. Koa, outside of perhaps some depositions taken by the defendant which may or may not corroborate him.

I am going to ask you to observe him; observe his demeanor, to try to determine whether you feel he is telling the truth. But you are not going to get his testimony directly. He has great difficulty in talking English. Although he is a citizen, he has great difficulty. Some words he understands, some he doesn't.

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But in order to prepare this case, it's been necessary for us to use an interpreter.

We have an interpreter here who speaks the dialect that he does. She has been the interpreter in the depositions that were taken before, but she will, of course, have to be qualified by his Honor. But in any event, it will be through the interpreter I think mostly or almost entirely that you will get his version of what happened.

As I say, I am going to ask you to wait until all the evidence is in before you make up your minds, which is the right and proper way to do it.

If you find that any of the testimony is not exactly as I told you we will prove it, you have to be governed by the testimony from the stand. Also, as I did tell you, I believe, there will be some pictures here which will assist you in determining just what happened, where it happened, and how it happened.

Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Mr. Carr.

MR. CARR: Your Honor, Mr. Zelenko, ladies and gentlemen of the jury:

We feel this is basically a very simple case. Very simple case. The issues are urcomplicated, and

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the qualifications of Mrs. Hung, in view of the fact that her connection with this case has been other than simply as an official court interpreter.

THE COURT: The Court has no objection.

What do you propose to do about an interpreter?

MR. CARR: I have an interpreter, your Honor.

THE COURT: You have?

MR. CARR: Yes. I have Mrs. Lin, who I understand has been used by this Court in the past, although I have never had any previous contact with Mrs. Lin.

MR. ZELENKO: May I say this, your Honor.

Mr. Carr had no objection at the deposition.

THE COURT: I know, but we are not talking about deposition. We are talking about trial. And it might be better if we have the other young lady. She can remain here and assist you, and if there is any question at all, we can see if there is any.

MR. ZELENKO: I would like to find out if the other woman is qualified.

THE COURT: Yes. You can sit down now and remain with Mr. Zelenko.

Will you please give your name?

MRS. LIN: Caroline Lin.

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VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY THE COURT:

Q Have you had an opportunity to tal k to Mr. Koa?

A No.

Q Come over here and talk to him and ask him his name, where he lives, and where he comes from and some questions like that.

(Pause.)

Q What dialect do you speak?

A He now speaks in Shanghainese.

Q Do you understand him?

A Yes.

Q Do you feel he is responsive to the questions you put to him?

A Yes, it's all right.

THE COURT: Mr. Koa, if at any time you want to consult with your own interpreter here, just make it known to the Court and you can do that.

Don't you say anything, Miss Interpreter.

Mr. Koa, how long have you been in the United States?

THE INTERPRETER: You want him to understand English or do you want me to interpret?

THE COURT: I want you to say what he said.

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THE INTERPRETER: He say he came here 1951.

THE COURT: You had to study English in order to become a citizen, didn't you?

THE INTERPRETER: Some he understand, but not all.

THE COURT: Do you understand a little bit?

Do you know what a sailor is?

(Question interpreted.)

THE COURT: Did they ask you who was the President of the United States, when you got your citizenship papers?

(Question interpreted.)

A Some I understand, I answer, but just a little bit.

BY THE COURT

OF THE PLAINTIFF MR. KOA:

Q How long ago was it when you got your citizenship papers?

A 1964.

THE COURT: When he answers in English, you don't have to interpret. He said 1964.

Q Who was the President in 1964?

A Mr. Kennedy.

Q What happened to Mr. Kennedy, he was killed?

A Yes.

Q

you?

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| 1 | EIS 25 |
|----------------|---|
| 2 | Q You understand a little bit of English, but |
| 3 | you feel better in your own language? |
| 4 | A Yes. |
| 5 | THE COURT: We are going to speak in your own |
| 6 | language, so we will go on with that. |
| 7 | Do you want to ask her anything? |
| 8 | MR. ZELENKO: I just want to get other qualification |
| 9, | tions. |
| 10 | Q Have you been an interpreter before? |
| 11 | A Yes, I work with the Federal Court since last |
| 12 | year. I work with Mrs. Rowan in the Criminal Court last |
| 13 | week. I have another appearance in the court too. |
| 14 | Q Mrs. Rowan is an Assistant United States |
| 15 | Attorney and she was presenting a case? |
| 16 | A Yes. |
| 17 | Q What business do you have, if any? |
| 18 | A Now I work for the New York State Employment |
| 19 | Agency. |
| 20 | Q That is your job ordinarily? |
| 21 | A Before. But I am not working any more since |
| 22 | 1972. |
| NAME OF STREET | |

Attorney and whenever they want an interpreter, they call

And you gave your name to the United States

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2 A fes.

Q You have actually acted as an interpreter in two or three criminal cases?

- A More than.
- Q How many?

A Beginning from January last year. I had one for eight days in one case in the Criminal Court. And then then another two calls last October. And last week I worked with Mr. Cuttner in Room 511.

- Q The dialect you speak?
- A One of the time I interpret for him Cantonese.

 I am a Cantonese but I am brought up in the north, in

 Shanghai.
 - Q Where does this dialect come from?
 - A This is Shanghai.
 - Q And you are familiar --
- A In Cantonese, and I speak Amoy, Quatow.

I speak a lot of dialects.

THE COURT: Anything on the voir dire?

MR. ZELENKO: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: If anything goes awry, we will give her an opportunity to have her say what she thinks it is.

MR. ZELENKO: If Mrs. Lin has any difficulty I know she will tell us too. **

SI FY COHARF NEW YORK N.Y. CO 7-4580

AH LOU KOA

vs. 71 Civ. 3606

AMERICAN EXPORT ISBRANDTSEN LINES.

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New York, February 5, 1974; 2.00 o'clock p. m.

(Trial resumed.)

(In the courtroom - in the presence of the jury.)

MR. CARR: Your Honor, may I make a request to see how well we can do without the interpreter?

THE COURT: Why not. I tried it yesterday. I didn't see to get very far, but if that is the case, why not.

MR. CARR: The deposition was conducted for the most part without an interpreter.

THE COURT: All right. If you cannot understand it, we will use the interpreter.

MR. ZELENKO: The deposition we started and Mr. Carr had his interpreter. But as we went along we had to use Mrs. Hung. I will try it.

THE COURT: No, he wants you to ask him in

2 English. We are not even talking about Chinese yet.

MR. ZELENKO: I understand that.

THE COURT: We will try it. After all, he's been here since '53, as he puts it. That is 21 years.

You use expressions that are Anglo-Saxon rather than Latin in origin, that might be better. You don't mind in the beginning if counsel leads until he gets to a crucial point.

MR CARR: No, sir.

THE COURT: All right. You have the right to lead.

MR. CARR: Mrs. Lin, we are going to try to do it in English.

THE INTERPRETER: I told him, whenever he understands he answers in English. Otherwise I will interpret to him.

MR. ZELENKO: May I ask you also, Mrs. Lin and Mr. Koa, talk loud. You talk loud, Mr. Koa, and Mrs. Lin, you talk loud so everybody can hear. I am going to ask you questions in English. If you understand, you answer. If you cannot, you tell Mrs. Lin.

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All LOU KOA, the plaintiff, called as a witness in his own behalf, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. ZELENKO:

- Q Mr. Koa, how old are you?
- A 56 now.
 - Q Are you a citizen?
- A Yes.
- Q Do you know when you became a citizen, what year?
 - A 1964.
 - What kind of work have you been doing from,
 let's say 1961 up to 1961 up to the time of your accident?
 What kind of work?
 - A A cooker.
 - THE COURT: You are not taking advantage of the leeway. Ifr. Carr said, you could have said to him, have you been a cook.
 - Q Have you worked in the steward's department on ships?
- A Yes.
- 24 Q About what year did you start to work on ships?
- 25 A 1967.

| 1 | els | Koa-direct | 32 |
|----|------------|---|-----|
| 2 | Q | Or did you work on ships before that? | |
| 3 | A | No, in American in '67. | |
| 4 | Q | You worked American ships since 1967? | |
| 5 | Λ | Yes. | |
| 6 | Q | But you worked on other ships before that? | |
| 7 | A | Just China. | |
| 8 | Q | Chinese ships? | |
| 9 | A | Yes. | |
| 10 | Q | Did you go to school in China? | |
| 11 | A | Two years, a couple of years. | |
| 12 | Q | About two years? | |
| 13 | A | Yes, a couple of years. | |
| 14 | Q | You started to work on American ships in 1967 | |
| 15 | in the ste | ward's department? | |
| 16 | A | Yes. | |
| 17 | Q | Were you a cook or were you did you just h | elp |
| 18 | the cooks | out, like they call a messman? | |
| 19 | A | American ship no cook, galleyman they call it | |
| 20 | . Q | You were a galleyman? | |
| 21 | A | Yes, galleyman. | |
| 22 | Q | What do you do as a galleyman? What kind of | of |
| 23 | work do yo | u do? | |
| 24 | A | Wash pots, fresh vegetables | |
| 25 | Q | Excuse me. Slow. | |

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- A Fix everything, vegetables.
- What else? 3
 - Wash pots. A
 - That was the kind of work you do?
 - Yes. A
 - That is what you were doing on the ships; is Q that right?
 - Right. A
 - Q In December of 1970 you signed on as a galleyman on the Export Champion; is that right?
 - No, that is another ship. In 1967 another ship.
 - No. 1970. 0
 - MR. CARR: Your Honor, Mrs. Lin --
 - THE COURT: He does not want you to do that. He wants to see how much this man can do on his own. When the Court tells you to assist him, then you assist nim.
 - MR. CARR: I think the witness clearly understood that question.
 - THE COURT: We'll find out.
 - Read the question to him again. I don't think he heard it. He referred it back to '67, rather than '70.

two meeting, please. You know, the reporter has to write

that down, and you chattering back and forth in some

oriental tongue -- please, what's going on here.

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2 THE INTERPRETER: I answer her.

THE COURT: Just keep your mouth shut. All you do is say what he says and don't argue. He said yes, he sailed on the Pacific.

Do you say he said something different --

MRS. HUNG: No, I --

THE COURT: That's it. Go on with the next question.

Q On January 18, 1971 you had an accident, is that right?

A Yes.

Q About what time of the day did the accident happen?

A January 18.

Q What time of day on January 18?

A 4.30.

Q Was the sea rough or was it calm that day?

THE COURT: I think there is practically a stipulation that there was heavy weather and that the sea was rough, is that right?

MR. CARR: I will so stipulate.

MR. ZELENKO: I have to ask him, though.

THE COURT: No, you don't have to ask him.

You know, you used a half hour to tell this jury about this

case when it could have been said in five minutes. So I don't want to keep regurgitating a lot of things that are not in issue here to this jury. They couldn't care less.

We have in the record now that it was a rough sea. That is stipulated between the parties.

Now go on.

Q I show you a picture. Will you please mark this for identification.

THE COURT: Why don't you show it to counsel and find out whether he will stipulate, instead of going through that rigamarole.

MR. ZELENKO: They stipulate to these pictures.

THE COURT: Then put them in evidence. Why go through the rigamarole with him, when they will be marked in evidence?

Mark them Plaintiff's Exhibits 1, 2 and 3 in evidence.

(Plaintiff's Exhibits 1, 2 and 3 were received in evidence.)

THE COURT: Before you go into the photographs with him, show them to the jury so they know what you are talking about when he goes over them.

MR. ZELENKO: May I give them to the jury, your Honor?

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THE COURT: Yes. That is what I am suggesting. (Pause.)

THE COURT: These are photographs which the parties have agreed are fair and accurate representations of the location depicted of the condition on January 18, 1971.

MR. ZELENKO: It is a representation of the room, your Honor, but the pictures were not taken on that day.

THE COURT: I didn't say that. I say they were substantially, the general background, and so forth is substantially the same as it was on the 18th, although I didn't say they were taken on the 18th.

(Pause.)

THE COURT: Since they are in evidence, Mr. Zelenko, remember what you told them on the opening where the wall and the galley was and all that? Why don't you take the photograph and show the jury what you are talking about.

MR. ZELENKO: I will do that. I'd like to point this out, ladies and gentlemen.

THE COURT: Which exhibit are you looking at?

MR. ZELENKO: I'm looking at Plaintiff's Exhibit

2. This white wall that you see is the wall that I described opposite you. Here on the left is the opening from

the galley, this letter portion that I have here. And this is the table, the salad table at which I mentioned that the plaintiff was working at the time of the accident. Right here, this table. And this is the drinking fountain.

THE COURT: Where is the pantry door? Show him that.

MR. ZELENKO: The pantry shows on another picrure I am going to show them.

THE COURT: All right. Indicating what exhibit?

MR. ZELENKO: I'm indicating Exhibit 3. This

is the wall that the sink is on, the drinking fountain.

This is the edge of the salad table where he was working,

right here. And this room here is the pantry. This is

the back wall, drinking fountain, salad table --

THE COURT: Don't repeat yourself. You have shown it to them and they have seen it.

MR. ZELENKO: Now I show you Exhibit 1, which is another view looking against the opposite wall, but you don't see the drinking fountain here. Here is the salad table. There is the door on the left-hand side coming from the galley. This part right here.

MR. CARR: It actually comes from a passageway leading to the galley.

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MR. ZELENKO: But it's a doorway. This is the galley, the opening from the galley where the dishes are passed through.

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Q Mr. Koa, at the time of the accident what were you doing?

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A The salad, salad dishes, fixing the salad.

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Q Tell us what you were doing.

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THE COURT: He said he was fixing the salad.

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A The second cook tell me to pick up the salad

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bowl, I filling some more dishes, you know, 25, 30 people.

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THE COURT: The reporter has that, so he will

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(Record read.)

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MR. ZELENKO: I think he also described he was

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holding up a salad bowl.

read it to the jury.

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THE COURT: That is what he was doing with his

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hand.

Q What were you doing with his hands? Were you holding anything in your hand at the time of the accident?

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A One hand take the bowl, one hand take the spoon.

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Q What were you holding in your hand?

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A Only like this.

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THE COURT: He is doing it mostly by motions and he is indicating he was holding the bowl with his right hand

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in a curved motion with his right hand and arm, and in his left hand he was holding the spoon with the spoon and the bowl.

- Q About how big was the bowl?
- A Like this.

MR. ZELENKO: Indicating about 18 inches in diameter.

MR. CARR: I will agree.

- Q How were you standing?
- A Like this, by a little table.

THE COURT: He stood up and indicated he was standing with his right side, right portion of his body towards the table.

- Q Were you leaning right up against the table?
- A Yes, against, you know. Leaning on the table, besides the table.
 - Q Then what happened?
 - A Then the ship roll, too much water flow.
- Q Then what happened after the water flow, what happened to you?
- A Much come water. Because the water flows in,

 I fell by this water.
 - Q What made you fall, do you know?
 THE INTERPRETER: The water, he said.

Q Did you fall down on the deck?

A Yes, fall down, pants got wet, you know.

Because the water flow in, I fell by the water flow in.

So the two feet land down on the floor.

THE COURT: The two feet or the two knees?

THE INTERPRETER: Knees. The --

MRS. HUNG: Also the blood on his knees'

THE INTERPRETER: No, he didn't say blood.

English if you listen to a person think, you may think that the person should say "is not" or "isn't", or should say it is of a color hue or of a colored appearance.

Don't be picking up nitpicking things. The lawyer is indicating to you he only wants you to tell him when you feel there is something very radically different from what he is translating. Not little nitpicking things.

Do you understand that?

MRS. HUNG: Well, I usually translate from the exact words, but I will adhere to what you say, Judge.

I'm sorry.

THE COURT: You tell the lawyer when there is something you want to bring to his attention. And if he thinks it is sufficiently important he will bring it to my attention. All right.

to do it that way.

Q When you fell down after you hit the deck, what happened to you?

THE INTERPRETER: When he fell down, and then he fell backwards, because he fell, his knee was bleeding.

MR. ZELENKO: What happened to him after he hit the deck?

THE COURT: We have to give you and the interpreter the same advice. We have to talk as if she is not there. You don't have to say "He said." If he says "No," say "No." You don't have to say "He said no," THE INTERPRETER: In the other court we have

THE COURT: I don't care what you did in the other court. I am telling you what you have to do here.

If he says "Yes," say "Yes." You don't have to say "He says yes." You are just like an echo; do you understand that?

THE INTERPRETER: Yes.

THE COURT: All right.

Q After you fell dosn by the table, what happened to your body? Where did you end up? By the table or did you end up some place up in the room?

A After I fell down, at the back, and then the two knees bleeding, a lot of blood.

Q No, I didn't ask you that.

THE COURT: Don't argue with him. It's bad enough we have two interpreters and a judge.

Q After you fell down --

THE COURT: Wait a minute, Mr. Zelenko. You see,
Mr. Carr is giving you some leeway and until he tells you
not to, then you stop. But after you fell in the water
and your knees went down, did you then slide over to where
the pantry room was?

MR. CARR: Could the record reflect that your question in English to Mr. Koa has been answered in a lengthy form in Chinese by Mr. Koa, without the aid of the interpreter.

THE COURT: That's right. That is what happened. He apparently understood my question. But also I want to indicate in the record that my question was a yes or no answer, so that I'm going to strike whatever he said to the interpreter out because it would be subject to that objection. Just answer yes or no.

When you fell down on your knees did you then slide over to where the pantry door was?

THE WITNESS: Pantry door hit my head too.

THE COURT: Never mind whether it hit your head. can't you answer yes or no?

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After you fell down did you slide along the floor over to where the pantry door was?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: All right.

Q While you were working at the table did you have anything to hold on to? While you were working holding the bowl in your right hand and dishing out the salad was there anything that you could hold on to because of the rough sea? Anything that you could hold on to keep you from falling? Just answer yes or no.

THE COURT: No, that is a long question.

MR. ZELENKO: I will withdraw the question.

THE COURT: I'm sure he doesn't understand it.

It should be through the interpreter. Part of this I think you can reach by stipulation with Mr. Carr. There were no holding handles or rails or anything of that kind on this table, were there?

MR. CARR: No, that --

THE COURT: That's all he is trying to develop at this point.

MR. CARR: There are no handholds on the table as far as I know, your Honor.

THE COURT: And no hand grabs of any kind, metal things that he could hold on to?

MR. CARR: Well, there is nothing there designed specifically for a handhold.

THE COURT: That's all I want.

- Q Were there any mats under your feet? Any mat or anything to keep you from slipping under your feet?
 - A Nothing.
 - Q When was the floor of the mess room mopped?
 - A Every morning after breakfast.
- Was it mopped any other time during the day?

 THE COURT: I will sustain an objection to that unless you establish the basis for his answer. He would have to practically be there all the time to know that and you haven't established that.
- Q Did you work in the morning mess too for the morning breakfast? Was it part of your job to work on the morning meal too?
- A I worked through but the cleaning is another person.

THE COURT: Did you tell it to him carefully?

In the morning breakfast, did you work in that room?

THE WITNESS: I am washing, taking in the dirty dishes.

- Q Did you also work at lunchtime?
- A Same thing.

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- 46
- Q Do you know when the mess room was mopped?
- A The messman wash every morning.
- Q When, in what part of the day?
- A Every day one time.
- Q What time?
- A After breakfast.
- Q Was it your job to mop the mess room?
- A I wash the pantry.
- 2 You wash the pantry?
- A Yes.

MR. CARR: Objection as not responsive.

THE COURT: Strike that out.

- Q Whose job was it to mop the mess room?
- A Messman.
- Q Not you?
- A No.
 - Q During the day did any of the crew come in to use the water fountain?
 - A Yes, everybody come and drink, pull out water.
 - Q Did they use it for drinking and also for filling pitchers of water?
 - A Yes.

MR. CARR: Your Honor, we are getting into some leading areas now that I would like --

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THE COURT: All right. He doesn't want you to lead him any more. 3

MR. ZEDENKO: All right.

- Did you ever see any of the men, any of the crew, use the water fountain?
 - Yes, for drinking water all the time.
- They were drinking water all the time. Did you ever see any water splash out of the drinking fountain?
 - Yes, all the time go water out.
 - Where would it go? Q
 - The water come out on the floor. A

MR. CARR: Your Honor, my objection is to the form of the question, unless we have a time specified or a date.

THE COURT: Thus far it's been general. I haven't heard it specified down to the time in question or the day in question.

When you worked in that room on the day of the accident, when you worked in the morning and you worked at lunch did you see the men go to the drinking fountain to get water?

- Yes, drink water, some time water go out.
- Did you see the water go on to the floor, let's say around lunchtime?

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MR. CARR: Objection.

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THE COURT: Sustained as to form.

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A Yes, sometimes water go out too.

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O I have to ask you another way:

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When they filled the water pitchers around lunch-

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2 | time --

MR. CARR: Objection.

Q Did you see any water pitchers being filled around lunchtime?

THE COURT: That is two questions. We will take the second one.

Q Did you see any water pitchers being filled around lunchtime on the day of the accident?

A Yes, they go out too.

Q Did you see what happened to the water that was put into the pitchers?

A No, another fellow --

THE COURT: Your Honor, he said some time in the icebox.

THE WITNESS: Some time I go to another place.

THE COURT: All right. Sometimes he is in

another place.

Q When you were there the day of the accident just before the accident when you were working, was the other messman in the room too?

A Yes, he working at another job.

Q But was he in the messroom when you had your accident?

A Yes, in the room too.

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| 2 | Q | When you had your accident was he in the |
| 3 | messroom? | |
| 4 | Α | Yes. |
| 5 | 2 | Who else was in the messroom when you had your |
| 6 | accident? | |
| 7 | A | Somebody sit down, the chief cook and the |
| 8 | steward. | |
| 9 | Q | Do you know where they were when you had your |
| 10 | accident? | What part of the messroom were they in? |
| 11 | A | They sit at a table, talk, had a cup of coffee. |
| 12 | Q | Do you know what happened to the bowl of salad |
| 13 | that you w | ere working on when you fell down? |
| 14 | A | One hand kept, the ship roll |
| 15 | Q | No, what happened to the bowl after you fell? |
| 16 | A | Fell away. Everything fell away. |
| 17 | Q | Did it fall to the deck? |
| 18 | A | Yes, everything fall away. Dishes, every- |
| 19 | thing. | No more table. |
| 20 | _ Q | On the table itself, on the salad table, was |
| 21 | there anyt | hing to keep the dishes from going off? |
| 22 | A | Yes. |
| 23 | Q | What was it? |

The dishes fell on the floor too?

Dishes all over the floor.

| | . 39 | а |
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| 1 | els Koa-direct | |
| 2 | A Yes. | |
| 3 | Q Before they fell on the floor, was there any- | |
| 4 | thing on the top of the salad table under the dishes? | |
| 5 | A No. You got a wet towel first. | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | and ask you, will you | |
| 8 | please mark with a K, your initial, where you were standing | ng |
| | when the accident happened? | |
| 9 | THE COURT: You mark the K. Let him point | |
| 10 | it out with his finger. | |
| 11 | (Pause.) | |
| 12 | MR. ZELENKO: He pointed out he was standing | |
| 13 | here. I will put the K. | |
| 14 | (Pause.) | |
| 15 | Q Point out the drinking fountain? | |
| 16 | A Yes. This water. | |
| 17 | | |
| ,, | MR. ZELENKO: Mr. Carr, he's pointed out the | |
| 18 | fountain. May I put a F there for "fountain". | |
| 19 | (Pause.) | |
| 20 | Q Will you point out where the opening from the | |

galley is?

He brings salad for me this window. 🖫 Maybe this window.

MR. ZELENKO: Mr. Carr, he has pointed out the window. I will put a S there, where he got the salad

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bowl from the galley window.

(Pause.)

MR. CARR: You are designating the window with a S?

MR. ZELENKO: Yes.

May I just give this to the jury at this point?

THE COURT: Oh, I don't think so. They'd have to be so dense they wouldn't know enough to go home.

They have seen that picture. They know what you are talking about.

Q I show you Exhibit 3 and I ask you to point out to me the pantry.

Where is the pantry that you slid into?

- A Here's the water.
- Q No, where is the pantry?
- A The pantry is this way.

MR. ZELENKO: I will put a P there. The door of the pantry.

(Pause.)

- Q While you were working just before the accident, did anybody tell you to stop working?
 - A No, nobody told.
- Q Was the salad that you were working on, was that for the evening meal? ***

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You told them you couldn't write and you couldn't

23 read too much?

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A I can't read. Just I can't read.

Can you read any English? Q

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- A No, just name, my address, my home.
- Q You can read a little English?
- A My name and home address.
- Q Could you read the menus on the ship?
- A No. I can't read the menu. I ask somebody.
- Q Was it ever your job to go get food in the icebox?
 - A Yes. I asked somebody.
 - Q Who did you ask?
 - A Another third cook, everybody, another messman, you know.

MR. CARR: Your Honor, can the Court take judicial notice of Section 312 of the Immigration and Nationality Act --

THE COURT: I can take judicial notice of any law. He got his papers and now here is a fellow who cannot read. So what about it? The fact is, this is not a proceeding to take his papers away. This is a proceeding where he claims he had an accident. So I will take judicial notice. So what about it?

I swear in these fellows by the barrels and I have done it since I have been here 11 years, and I believe that as soon as they get the papers, very shortly after that, unless they go to school or some place else where

they are exposed to English, they are just as dense as when they started in, as far as the language is concerned.

That is not going to prove anything except the fact that he got his papers and maybe he should or should not have gotten them.

What about it?

MR. CARR: I just wanted the Court to take judicial notice of this particular section.

THE COURT: That he is supposed to know how to read and write simple English?

MR. CARR: Exactly.

THE COURT: What about it?

MR. CARR: That's all.

THE COURT: I take judicial notice of it. But I also tell the jury that as far as I am concerned, what they have to find in this case is what happened here, not something about the citizenship papers.

MR. CARR: I understand that, sir. But may I simply state the provision as it is contained here?

THE COURT: Wait a minute. I could call a provision here which you couldn't answer; do you know that? There are certain portions of history and the Constitution you are supposed to know, and I tell you now that if they asked me that question I couldn't answer.

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2 MR. CARR: 1

MR. CARR: I would probably have the same

3 trouble.

THE COURT: Then why belabor that point?

The point is, he doesn't understand English too well.

So what about it?

Q Mr. Koa, did you know the chief cook on the Export Champion?

A I don't know his name.

Q Did you know the chief cook?

A Yes, but I don't know his name.

Q Did you ever go ashore with the chief cook?

A Yes, one time I go ashore.

Q Where?

A I forgot. Japan.

Q Pusan?

A I forgot. Ge time yes, one time we go ashore.

Q You and the chief cook went ashore together?

A We went both the same boat, you know. Ship

anchor.

THE COURT: He said yes, but he doesn't remember

where. You suggested Pusan.

MR. CARR: I don't know if he said that or not,

24 your Honor.

THE COURT: Was it in Pusan?

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| 2 | | Yes, maybe Pusan. Same boat. |
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| 3 | The ship was anchored. | Same boat, shore boat. |

- Q This was after your accident, right?
- A (No response.)
- Q After your accident you went to Pusan?
- A Yes, something.
- Q Did you go ashore with the chief cook, Mr. Eeley?
- A I don't know name. I forgot.
- Q You went ashore with the chief cook?

MR. ZELENKO: If your Honor please, I think we went over this. I don't see the relevancy.

THE COURT: I don't know, it may be connected.

I want to make sure he understands the question and understands what he said. Up to this point he said he did go ashore with the chief cook, and it was in Pusan. And it was after the accident. That is as I understand it.

MR. ZELENKO: He said On a shore boat.

THE WITNESS: Two much time go ashore, in Yokahama.

- Q I am not talking about Yokohama. Pusan.
- A Yes, maybe one time. The ship was anchored. Too much people.

THE COURT: Did you go ashore with him?
THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE WITNESS

THE WITNESS: No. Maybe drink one beer, you

know.

THE COURT: All right.

Q After you got off the shore boat did you and the chief cook --

A The ship was anchored, you know.

Q Yes. After you got ashore did you and the chief cook go out together?

MR. ZELENKO: If your Honor please, I object to the question, did you go out together. In this framework, I say it is an ambiguous question. Let him make it more definite.

THE COURT: He does have a language difficulty.

I suggest maybe the form should be, "Did you go anywhere with him, and if you did, where did you go?"

Q Did you go anywhere with the chief cook?

A The ship was anchored, too many people go ashore.

Too many people same boat, you know.

Q You and the chief cook, did you go anywhere together in Pusan?

A I say go ashore maybe one time in same boat, you know.

THE COURT: Did you go to a restaurant or a bar or a hotel?

- Q You had a drink of beer with him?
- A Maybe one beer, I don't know.

MR. ZELENKO: He didn't say with him. He said maybe one beer.

I am talking about the chief cook; did you have a beer with the chief cook in a restaurant?

A No beer. Some time he pay, maybe I pay.

I forgot.

Q One of you paid for the beer?

MR. ZELENKO: If your Honor please, I object to this. I don't think it is relevant.

THE COURT: I don't know whether it is relevant. Suppose he told this fellow that the accident didn't happen at all?

MR. ZELENKO: I think it will develop that that is not the case.

THE COURT: You are clairvoyant; I am not.

I cannot do that. I don't have that ability. I must take it subject to connection, and if it is not connected, then I will instruct the jury to forget all about this.

MR. ZELENKO: One more thing, your Honor.

I would ask counsel about where he went after the accident, the number of places, we are not concerned with that at this time. Not that I want to hide anything,

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Koa-cross

but we are not trying that portion of the case now. He did go ashore for certain reasons.

THE COURT: He went to the hospital or wherever ne went. What about it? he wants to go to a bar or restaurant and have a drink with the chief cook, that is a simple question.

You can develop that he went to four hospitals, that's all right.

The point of the matter is, he is entitled to examine him in this area.

Did you go to a bar or a restaurant with the chief cook and have a beer with him, at the time?

THE WITNESS: Yes, maybe one time.

THE COURT: One time, at Pusan?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I forgot. He go before in Korea.

Mr. Koa, what was your rating on the ship?

A What?

Q What was your rating on the ship? What was your job?

A My job, me?

Q Yes.

A Crew pantryman.

Wasn't your job a messman?

Crew pantryman.

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- 2 A
 - Q Do you have your discharge with you?
 - A No. Me a crew pantryman.
 - Q Do you have your discharge with you?

THE COURT: Do you have your Coast Guard papers, the seaman's papers?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I got them.

THE COURT: That is what he wants to see.

Show it to him.

MR. ZELENKO: If your Honor please, we will concede that he was listed as a messman on the crew. We will concede that the discharge shows that he was rated as a messman. That is the way the rating was.

THE COURT: All right.

Q Mr. Koa, you just heard Mr. Zelenko say that you were carried as a messman?

A No, crew pantry. I all the time take crew pantry.

- Q Where do you get that from?
- A What do you mean, from?
- Q Is it on your discharge that you were pantryman?

 MR. ZELENKO: If your Honor please, we will concede it is not on the discharge.

THE COURT: But he still insists that he is a

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Koa-cross 1 pantryman, even now. I don't know what the answer is. 2 He may be misinformed, so I don't know. 3 I told you all the time, crew pantryman. 4 THE COURT: But the ship carries you as a mess-5 man. 6

THE WITNESS: Another man, crew messman. Only two.

Two crew messmen?

One crew messman. I am crew pantryman. Officers too, same thing.

THE COURT: The only thing is, it is very clear that he considers himself as a crew pantryman, but the record is very clear also, because Mr. Zelenko has conceded, that he was in fact a messman. He is confused, that's all.

What is the messman's job?

He washes tables. I wash pantry or wash dishes.

Q Did you ever serve tables?

Sometimes a cup of water, in the back, dishes I wash.

Q Sometimes he'd go back and wash dishes?

. A No.

0 Did you ever serve the tables?

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- 2 A He serves tables.
 - Q Did you ever serve tables?
 - A No. He work tables. Sometimes I put --
 - Q Sometimes you put the water?
 - A No. You got two men.

THE COURT: Nobody is trying to put anything over on anybody, I'm sure. I thought he said butter at the time.

- Q Did you put butter on the table?
- A No.

THE COURT: But you put the salad on the table?

THE WITNESS: That is for me. Everything take
by themselves. Somebody that want, they take. Just

prepare on the table.

Q Mr. Koa, while you were standing there at the salad counter, putting the salad in the dishes, did you see any water on the deck?

A No, before I no see. It come when the ship roll, somebody drink.

Q When you were standing there you didn't see any water on the deck?

A Not before.

MR. ZELENKO: I submit, your Honor, it's a confusing question. Here he is, standing at the table

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and he is asked whether he saw water on the deck. I submit that is a confusing question. I object to it.

THE COURT: He said no in answer to that question.

I overrule the objection.

- Q You claim there was water on the deck?
- A I fall down, water come too much.
- Q When is the first time you saw water on the deck that afternoon?
- A No, before comes in all the time, somebody drink water.
- Q When did you start working in the messroom that afternoon, what time?
 - A What time start?
- Q Yes, what time did you start?
- A 3.30.
- 17 | Q 3.30?
- 18 A Yes.
 - Q What did you start doing in the messroom at 3.30?
 - A You say what happened 3.30?
 - Q At 3.30 what kind of work did you start doing?
- A Well, pantry, somebody is all the time coffee,
 milk, I wash dishes, two sinks. One with soap water,
 carry everything. I make two pots of coffee, with the

2 machine. Everybody take food, milk. A half hour, you got a couple of minutes to stop.

MR. ZELENKO: I ask your Honor to ask the witness whether he is talking of that day or what his usual job was.

THE COURT: I don't know how you could be confused on that. A minute ago he asked him what time did he report there, he said 3.30. Then he asked him what did he do there at 3.30, and I assume this is what he is answering.

- Q Did you do any work in the messroom at 3.30?
- A Yes, another man work.
- No, did you do any work in the messroom?
- A I worked the pantry, dirty dishes, you know.
 - Q You were working in the pantry at 3.30?
- A Yes.
- Q When did you walk into the messroom? What time?
 - A What time?
- Q Yes.
 - A I first, you know, dishes wash, finish everything --

THE COURT: No, wait a minute. You came there to work at 3.30.

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THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: What time did you walk into the

messroom? When did you go in the messroom?

THE WITNESS: Same place, pantry and messroom

same place. Only one door to walk in.

THE COURT: So you went there at 3.30?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

Q You say the pantry is inside the messroom?

A Yes.

Q Right. What door did you go in the messroom when you reported at 3.30?

A 3.30 I have to sit down and work get a cup of coffee, just I wash dishes.

THE COURT: What door did you go in?

Q When you went into the messroom at 3.30 what door did you go in?

A I can't see on this one.

THE COURT: Which did you show him?

MR. CARR: I showed him Exhibit 1.

THE COURT: On Exhibit 1 he says he cannot see the door that he went in.

Q Can you see the door in Exhibit 2?

A I come over here door.

Q That is the door I just showed you. This one

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- A Yes. Look like it.
- Q Exhibit 1, that is the door you came in?
- Yes. I come in, come over here.

THE COURT: Indicating.

MR. CARR: Indicating the door on the lefthand side of Exhibit 1.

- You didn't come in that door in Exhibit --
- Some time I come too.
- No, this afternoon, the afternoon of your accident you came in this door, is that right?
- A No. This I forgot. I got two doors come in.
 - You forgot?

THE COURT: Mention the exhibit you were looking at.

THE WITNESS: You got two doors coming in.

MR. CARR: Exhibit 1 is the one I was looking

at.

- I know you got two doors. Which door did you use when you reported that afteroon?
- Sometimes I come in the engine room.
 - Sometimes you use the engine room door?
- A Yes.

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A No, no cleaning.

Q When you say clean, do you mean mop?

A Keep mop every morning after breakfast.

Q You mop after breakfast?

A Yes.

Q After lunch do you sweep up?

A No, nobody.

Q With the broom?

A No, nobody clean.

Q Nobody cleans?

A Nobody cleans.

Q At 3.30, whichever door you used when you came in that afternoon, there was no water on the deck?

A A little bit, yes. Somebody drink a little water go out.

Q Are you changing your testimony --

MR. ZELENKO: I object to that, Judge.

THE COURT: No, I don't think so. Because he just got through saying there wasn't any water there.

MR. ZELENKO: May we have his answer?

THE COURT: Sure.

(Record read.)

THE COURT: At this time we will take a five-minute recess.

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2 Please don't discuss the case in the meantime. 3 (The jury left the courtroom.) 4 (Recess.) (In the courtroom in the presence of the 5 6 jury.) 7 BY MR. CARR: 8 At 3.30 when you reported for work --9 No, after 3.30. What time did you report for work that afternoon? 10 Q 11 A Dinner? 12 For dinner that afternoon? Q 13 A After 3.30. 14 What time? Q 3.30, after 3.30. 15 A 16 0 3.30? 17 A Yes. 18 When you reported for work for dinner at 3.30 or 19 just after 3.30 --20 A Yes, after 3.30. 21 Did you see any water on the deck in the mess-22 room? 23 No, because a little bit fall over, you know, 24 somebody drink.

Q Yes or no: Did you see any water on the deck

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when you reported about 3.30?

A I see little bit. I can't see, some time, fall away.

- Q Sometimes you can't see it?
- A Fall away, some water. Same color.
- Q You can't see it? The water is the same color as the deck?
 - A Yes, white.
 - Q Did you see any water on the deck?
- A Just a little bit, because the water and the deck is the same color.
 - Q Did you see the water there?
 - A No, before 3.30. At 3.30 work start.
 - Q At 3.30 your work starts?
 - A Before 4 o'clock.
- Q When you started work at 3.30 did you see any water on the deck?

MR. ZELENKO: If your Honor please, we have been over that question three or four times. I think the witness answered it already.

THE COURT: Yes, but he's answered it in a number of ways. I think there ought to be some answer that would satisfy the jury that he understands the question and is making an answer to the question put. And I think

that he is at a pretty clear point now where he understands the point in time that counsel is referring to and he said he understands what is being asked. I think he is, anyhow.

Having said that, would the reporter please read the question to him?

(Questim read.)

- A Before a little bit wet, all the time wet.
- Q Not all the time wet --

MR. ZELENKO: Just a minute.

I object to counsel saying that.

THE COURT: That is an objection that is sustained. Strike out the answer.

The question is, at 3.30 on the day that you had the accident what, if anything, did you see on the deck?

Q Did you hear the Judge?

A Yes. I work after 3.30, a little bit wet, you know. Same color, some time I can't see it. Somebody drink, too many people come in the room.

MR. CARR: Move to strike as not responsive.

THE COURT: I am going to leave it in there and let the jury form their own impression. I don't know that there was anybody there but the cook and steward at

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this time, and I don't know what he is talking about, a bunch of people coming in and out. There is no evidence of it at this point.

MR. ZELENKO: May I hear the answer, your Honor?
THE COURT: All right.

(Record read.)

THE WITNESS: This is after 4 o'clock.

- Q Before you fell did you see any water on the deck?
 - A Yes, a little bit.
- Q A little bit?
 - A Yes, a little wet.
- 14 Q Where?
- A I start work, at 3.30.
 - Q Where did you see the water on the deck?
- A Somebody drink, come water.
 - Q Who came in?
 - A The water machine. Everybody come drink water.
 - Q At 4 o'clock everybody comes in to drink water?
 - A More people come in to drink water, at 4 o'clock, so the water spray on the floor.
 - Q Mr. Koa, did you come down to my office and testify about this case, at a deposition?

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| 1 | A | Last | time: |
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- Q Yes, do you remember last time, back in December, 1972? Do you remember coming down to my office?
 - A Yes, a long time ago.
- Q And I asked you questions. At page 34, line 6 were you asked this question and did you give this answer:
 - "Q You didn't notice any water on the floor before you fell down, is that right?
 - "A Before I don't see water, you know, working."

Did you give that answer?

- A I see before, too.
- Q Did you give that answer, "Before I don't see water, you know, working."?
 - A I see after 3.30.
 - Q After 4 o'clock did you see any water?
- A No, after 4 o'clock, 4.30, I first saw more water.
- THE INTERPRETER: Do you want me to explain to him? He doesn't understand.

THE COURT: No.

- MR. CARR: That was in English.
- Q Did you read over this deposition with Mr.

Zelenko?

A No, I can't.

MR. ZELENKO: I can say, Judge, no, he didn't ead it over. And it wasn't signed either.

THE COURT: Well, he didn't ask that. This must be catching or something, because you have a right to bring all that out when you get the witness back. But when he has the witness he has a right to to conduct the examination in this fashion.

MR. ZELENKO: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: He didn's ask you whether you remembered whether he read it with you. He asked the witness, "Did you read it over with Mr. Zelenko."

That is a simple question and I think he could answer that. Put the question to him.

In the last few days before this case came up did you read what you said at that time in December of 1972, with Mr. Zelenko in his office? That is the question. Put it to him.

THE WITNESS: Yes. Water on the floor.

THE COURT: Wait a minute.

Would you come up to my chambers some time and I will explain to you what an interpreter is supposed to do. You are not a lawyer. You are just like an echo

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of what happens. You don't explain anything to him.

He just answers the question.

If he gives you an answer you tell the reporter what it is and the jury. You don't explain anything or help anybody or hinder anybody or anything like that.

The lawyers ask the questions and you put the questions to him if he doesn't understand it.

THE INTERPRETER: No, I just repeat. He thought it is today or something, I don't know.

Q Mr. Koa, how long were you standing there dishing out the salad?

A Seven or eight minutes.

Q Seven or eight minutes?

A Yes.

Q Ten minutes?

A Yes.

Q Who was in the messroom while you were dishing out the salad?

A Chief cook, steward. Another messman.

Another deck department.

Q A deck department man?

A Yes.

Q Anybody else?

A Four people.

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| 1 | els | Koa-cross 80 |
| 2 | Q | What were they doing? |
| 3 | A | Somebody |
| 4 | Q | What was the chief steward and the chief cook |
| 5 | doing? | |
| 6 | A | Sit down, drink coffee. |
| 7 | Q | They were sitting down at a table? |
| 8 | A | Yes. |
| 9 | Q | What was the messman doing? |
| 10 | Λ | He was working the table. |
| 11 | Q | What was the deckman doing? |
| 12 | A | He talking sitting down too. He finished work. |
| 13 | Q | Were the chief cook and the steward sitting down |
| 14 | at the same | table? |
| 15 | A | Yes. |
| 16 | Q | What table were they sitting at? |
| 17 | Α | First table, galley. Galley first table. |
| 18 | Q | Is that the table that is closest to your salad |
| 19 | counter? | |
| 20 | A | No. Salad different able. |
| 21 | Q | I know. Is the table that they were sitting |
| 22 | at | |
| 23 | A | Yes, you got. |
| 24 | Q | Is that the closest table to the salad counter? |
| 25 | Α | Yes, you got, sit down. Only sit down, coffee. |

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| 2 | Q | I show | you | Plaintiff's | Exhibit | 1. |
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- A Yes. This is the galley first table.
- Q This is the first table, with the tablecloth on it; right?
 - A Yes, this tablecloth.
 - Q Is that the table where they were sitting?
 - A I don't know pictures, you know.
 - Q Does that look like the first table, to you?
- A Yes, first table they sit down here. The first chief.
- Q The first chief was sitting by the first table with the chief steward and they were talking with each other?
 - A Yes.
- Q And you were standing right here, right at the salad counter?
- A Yes.
- MR. CARR: This is the table that has the checkered cloth on it.
- While you were standing there what did the chief steward say to you?
 - A He no say nothing.
- Q Are you sure?
- 25 A Yes.

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Q Did he tell you to sit down?

A No, nobody told. I work, I finish in ten more minutes, fifteen minutes, somebody come to eat.

Nobody told me.

Q You were in a hurry to get finished? You were trying to get finished?

A No, because too many people, too many works, so couldn't talk. Not fast.

Q Not fast?

A No, can't fast. The ship roll.

Q Tell me what the ship was doing while you were standing there?

A The ship was rolling. It was bad weather.

Q Did you have to hold on to anything?

A Yes, hold.

Q Hold on to what?

A Hold leg of the table.

Q Hold the table leg?

A Yes.

Q How far was the ship rolling? Can you tell me?

MR. ZELENKO: If your Honor please, I can't --

A I can't tell you measurements. Just very bad, the ship was rolling.

Bad rolls?

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| 2 | A Yes, very bad rolls. I fall down. | Somebody |
| 3 | take me and pants wet and everything. | |
| | Q When the ship rolled did it knock y | ou off |
| , | balance? | |
| , | A My pants? | |

Not your pants. When the ship rolled did it knock you to the deck?

No, the ship roll, I fall down this way. A

When the ship rolled you fell down this way?

Yes, this way (indicating).

MR. ZELENKO: May we indicate on the record what the witness has just indicated?

> MR. CARR: Going down into a kneeling position. THE WITNESS: Yes, all the way. All the way

go pantry. Spray.

> When the ship rolled you slid to the pantry? Q

A Yes, go pantry.

Did you see the purser? Q

Yes, I go purser right away. A

Did the purser fill out a report for you?

MR. ZELENKO: If your Honor please, now if we are going into anything other than this liability, I would like to indicate that I would like to know, I think the door is being opened on what happened after that.

THE COURT: I couldn't care less what you think about it. I am not restricting any evidence in this case. We are not going to try the damages, but there is no reason the jury shouldn't know what happened.

Absolutely none. It's not their function at this time to pass on any damages. Their only function at this time is to determine whether or not the ship is responsible. But I don't see this has anything to do with that even, the question of damages, at this point.

Q Did the purser fill out a report in connection with your accident?

A The purser get me ointment to put on.

THE COURT: Strike that out and we will ask you the question that was put by the lawyer.

(Question read.)

THE COURT: Yes?

THE WITNESS: Yes. Captain letter.

THE COURT: Please, yes or no.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: All right.

Next question.

Did the purser ask you how you got hurt?

A Yes, he asked me. I say I can't walk, too much blood, bleeding skin.

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|----|------------|--|-----|
| 2 | Q | Did you tell the purser how you got hurt? | |
| 3 | A | I say too hurt, can't work. | |
| 4 | Q | Did you tell him how the accident happened? | |
| 5 | | THE COURT: If you can answer the question | yes |
| 6 | or no, an | swer it, do you understand that? | |
| 7 | | Tell him that in his own language. | |
| 8 | | (Pause.) | |
| 9 | | THE WITNESS: Yes. | |
| 10 | | THE COURT: Did you tell the purser how the | |
| 11 | accident (| happened? | |
| 12 | | THE WITNESS: He gave me medicine | |
| 13 | | THE COURT: Yes or no, did you tell the purs | er |
| 14 | how the ac | ccident happened? | |
| 15 | | THE WITNESS: Yes. | |
| 16 | | THE COURT: Tell him that in his own language | e. |
| 17 | | (Pause.) | |
| 18 | | THE WITNESS: Yes. | |
| 19 | | THE COURT: All right. | |
| 20 | | Go ahead. | |
| 21 | Q | Did you sign a statement for the purser? | |
| 22 | | MR. ZELENKO: If your Honor please, I object | to |
| 23 | this quest | ion, "Did you sign a statement." I have no | |
| 24 | objection | to whether he signed a paper. | |

THE COURT: Sustained as to form.

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The question is, is this your signature; never mind what it is.

Is this the report about your accident?

MR. ZELENKO: I object to that, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Is his signature supposed to be on there?

MR. CARR: Supposed to be.

THE COURT: I asked a question which he never answered. Show him the paper. The question is, is that your signature on there?

Is that your signature, Ah Lou Koa?

No, I can't see this. Too small. Purser not got give me paper to sign.

MR. ZELENKO: May I see that?

(Handing.)

MR. ZELENKO: I would like to point something out. I was served with a copy of a paper without a signature, as part of discovery.

THE COURT: Why do you do that, Mr. Zelenko? That is part of your case. He is putting in his part of the case.

THE WITNESS: The witness said he couldn't see it.

THE COURT: What about it? What's the next

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2 question?

Q Can you make out your signature here, An Lou Koa?

MR. ZELENKO: I object to that, your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

A No, I don't know this paper.

Q I am asking if this is the signature that you put on this paper for the purser?

A I don't know. Maybe you know, maybe something --

MR. ZELENSKO: If your Honor please, I object on another basis. I don't suppose that purports to be the original. That may be a copy of something.

THE COURT: I don't know the first thing about it, and I will rule on any objections you make. If you make an objection I will rule on it.

MR. ZELENKO: I object to that unless it purports to be an original.

THE COURT: I don't know.

Is it offered as an original?

MR. CARR: It is offered as a carbon copy of an original, your Honor.

MR. ZELENKO: I object.

THE COURT: Establish a foundation for it.

2 Who has the original?

MR. CARR: I have made a diligent for the original, your Honor, and I can't find it.

THE COURT: Then the only thing you have in your file is this carbon copy.

MR. CARR: This is the only thing I have in my file.

THE COURT: I will allow it. There is provision for such acceptance. However, the jury, in determining this particular portion of the case, will keep that fact in mind, that the original has not been produced and it has not been found. The question is, is that a carbon copy or is that a copy of your signature? Did you sign a paper like that?

Q Mr. Koa, did you sign a paper like this for the purser?

A No, I no. I don't know what this is.

MR. ZELENKO: If your Honor please, I object to the question, "Did you sign a paper like that." That is my objection. I do not think it is proper in form.

THE COURT: I understand. But no matter how much we get around to semantics in this thing, the question is, did you give the purser a statement and sign it.

THE WITNESS: Take maybe something, I don't know.

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What you use for this paper please?

Koa-cross

THE COURT: Never mind reading that. The question is only whether you signed that. Do you remember signing that kind of a paper?

THE WITNESS: No. Maybe declaration something paper.

THE COURT: I don't know what happened. You were there, I wasn't there. You know whether you signed a paper or not.

THE WITNESS: I don't know this paper.

THE COURT: He says he doesn't know the paper.

THE WITNESS: I signed some paper for the person, but I don't know which kind of paper.

(Defendant's Exhibit A was marked for identification.)

Q When the ship got back to New York did you sign a statement about your accident?

A No, for what --

MR. ZELENKO: Just a moment, please.

I object to the form of that question. I have no objection if he is shown a paper and asked if his signature is on it. But I object to the form of the question.

THE COURT: Overruled.

| 1 | els | | Koa-cross 90 |
|----|------|------|--|
| 2 | | Q | Did you sign a statement about your accident |
| 3 | when | the | ship got back to New York? |
| 4 | | A | Yes, insurance company. He told me, he say |
| 5 | sign | | |
| 6 | | Q | Do you see that man here? |
| 7 | | Α | I don't know. I forgot. Three years. |
| 8 | | Q | Do you recognize this man? |
| 9 | | Λ | I forgot. |
| 10 | | Q | You forgot? |
| 11 | | A | Yes. |
| 12 | | | MR. CARR: I am indicating Mr. Anduiza, your |
| 13 | Hono | r. | |
| 14 | | Q | Mr. Koa, is that your signature? |
| 15 | | A | Yes. This I sign. |
| 16 | | Q | Is this the statement that you gave to the |
| 17 | insu | ranc | e man, as you call him? |
| 18 | | | MR. ZELENKO: If your Honor please, I object to |
| 19 | that | que | stion, unless there is proof that the witness knew |
| 20 | it w | as t | he statement. |
| 21 | | | I object to the question. |
| 22 | | | THE COURT: Mr. Zelenko, the objection is over- |
| 23 | rule | d. | |

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the insurance man?

Is this the piece of paper that you signed for

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A He told me --

THE COURT: Wait a minute.

Mr. Carr, I sustained the objection because he is referring to a piece of paper and not a statement.

Go ahead.

Is this the statement that you signed for the man on the ship?

MR. ZELENKO: I object to the word "statement", Judge.

THE COURT: Your objection is noted and it is overruled. Nothing in that paper is binding on this plaintiff unless it is made known that he understood what he was signing, whether you call it a statement, a paper or whatever it is. So the objection is overruled.

Is this the one that you signed when the ship got back to New York?

Yes. He told me to sign, I don't know. A

MR. CARR: I would like to offer it in evidence, your Honor.

MR. ZELENKO: May I question on the voir dire on

THE COURT: Go ahead.

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VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. ZELENKO:

- Q Mr. Koa, when you signed your name to this paper was your brother on the ship with you at that time?
 - A My brother told me, he say --
 - Q Was your brother there?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Is he in court now?
- 10 A Yes.
- 11 Q Did he sign it also?
- 12 A Yes, he --
- 13 Q Did he sign it also?
- A Yes, insurance man told him.
- Did you read it over before you signed it?
- A No, I can't read. He can't read too.
- 17 Q Did you read it over before you signed it?
- 18 A Yes. Say what he told me --
- 19 Q Did you read it over?
- 20 A No.
 - Q What did the man tell you when he told you to sign?
- A He say you sign, give me \$8 a day, you know,
 Claim. He told me sign, claim, pay me \$8 a day, go
 doctor, go hospital.

Did you tell this man that you could not read

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English too well? Did you tell him that?

A Yes, I told him. He ask me, what you put it down. I say the ship roll, fall over, too much water, fall on my feet, I fall down.

MR. ZELENKO: If your Honor please, I object to the introduction in evidence of this paper on the ground that it is obviously at least from the testimony of this witness, that his name appears on there but he didn't know what he was signing.

THE COURT: Mark it for identification at this time. If a proper foundation is laid I will rule on it at that time.

MR. ZELENKO: Thank you, Judge.

(Defendant's Exhibit B was marked for identification.)

BY MR. CARR:

- Where did this man talk to you? Q
- He asked me same like you now.
- Same questions that I am asking you?
- A Yes: What you do, what day you hurt, you know, fall down.
 - All the details about your accident?
- 24 Yes. Same like this asking me. All same A 25 like today.

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Koa-cross

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- Q Did you tell him?
- A Yes. He asked me same like you.
- Q When he asked you a question did you give him the answer, just like you are giving the answer to me?

MR. ZELENKO: That is objected to, Judge, the last part, "just like you give the answer to me".

THE COURT: He means in the same fashion, not content of the answer. But sustained as to form'

- Q The man asked you about your accident?
- A He say you sign --
- Q Wait a minute.

MR. ZELENKO: I submit he be permitted to answer.

THE COURT: He is not answering the question he was asked.

Q Did this man ask you about your accident, Mr. Koa?

A He asking me, he say sign. He say this paper for insurance. He say you go hospital, doctor.

- Q Did he ask you how you got hurt?
- A Just I don't know how you got hurt, this kind of thing, you know. Just what you do, what you fall down.
- Q Did he write on the paper as you were talking to him?

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- A I just talking.
- Q While you were talking did he write down on the paper?
 - A Yes.
- Q And after he finished did he read it over to you?
- A I don't know what you say.

 THE COURT: Let the interpreter ask him that question.

(Pause.)

- A Yes.
- Q MR. ZELENKO: Just a minute, please.

THE COURT: We have an added starter here.

(Pause.)

MR. ZELENKO: If your Honor please, may I approach the bench?

THE COURT: Approach nothing, because I could hear her from here. She has no idea of what she is doing here whatsoever and I cannot just make it clear to either one of them.

The answer is stricken, whatever she said, and the reporter will read the question to the interpreter again, and the interpreter will put the question to the witness again.

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(Question read.)

A Yes.

THE COURT: You ask him the question in your language from there. We will read the question to you and read what the question is, to her.

(Question read.)

(Mrs. Hung interpreted the same question.)

A He did not read it to me. He said I just put down what you have answered me.

THE COURT: All right. That is the two answers we have now.

This interpreter says that he said he did read it. You said he said he told me what he put down.

Go and ask the next question.

MR. CARR: I don't know which answer to use, your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't either. The jury will have to make up their mind what this witness is getting at.

I don't know either. Put it to him once more and we will see what he comes up with the third time.

I will put it to him. Give me the statement.

In front of you, the man asked you questions
and wrote on this piece of paper; is that right?

THE WITNESS: Yes, he asking me.

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THE COURT: Did he read this to you?

THE WITNESS: No, he no read it. He just told me sign.

THE COURT: Didn't you tell the interpreter a minute ago that he read it to you and you signed it?

THE WITNESS: Yes. He just told me sign.

Q Didn't you tell this young lady here a minute ago that after he read it to you, you then signed it?

THE WITNESS: No tell her, no.

THE COURT: You didn't tell her, all right.

He says it wasn't read to him and he then signed it.

The man offering the statement to him told him what was in it, as I understood the other interpreter.

- Q This man told you what was on the paper?
- A No, he no told me.
- Q He didn't tell you what was on the paper?
- A No tell. Just was asking me.

THE COURT: Now we have a fourth version. He didn't tell him at all.

- Q Where did you talk to this man?
- A No, just asking me.
- Q Where on the ship? Was it on the ship?
- A Yes.
- Q Before you got on the ship?

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- Q March 15, you remember that. Was that the day the ship came back?
 - A Payoff day.
 - Q Did you sit down and talk to this man?
 - A No. He ask me, he come to my room on the ship.
- Q So he went to your room?
 - A Yes, ship room. Bedroom.
 - Q Your bedroom on the ship?
- 11 A Yes.
 - Q Who was there in the bedroom?
- 13 A Nobody.
- 14 Q Just you?
 - A It's a small room. I got three people.
- 16 My brother, I call on the phone, he come for me.
 - Q So in the room there was you, your brother and the other man?
 - A Yes.
- 20 Q Did the other man take out a piece of paper?
 21 MR. ZELENKO: If your Honor please, we have
- 22 been over this.
 - THE COURT: I think we have.
- MR. CARR: We have, your Honor, I submit, four
- 25 different ---

THE COURT: All right. If you keep going you may get a fifth one, I don't know.

Do you want to try for six? I don't get it.

MR. CARR: I am trying to lay a foundation,

your Honor.

it. That is what he said. He didn't read it; it wasn't read to him, and nothing was explained to him. Now, of course, when your man takes the stand he can tell what he thinks what happened, what he swears to. And the jury will make a choice between them.

MR. CARR: I would like to lay the foundation with this witness if I can. Maybe it's impossible.

THE COURT: You can't. He claims he simply signed it and doesn't know what was in the statement, of his own knowledge.

- Q Did your brother sign it too?
- A Yes, he told me, my brother is talk, he say I am no ship working, I come to New York. My brother call me on the phone, he say no trouble, you sign too.
 - Your brother said he was not a ship's worker?
 - A No, he works In New York City.
 - Q Did he tell the man that?
 - A Yes. He say your brother he sign, no trouble.

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2 He told my brother that.

Q Did you tell the chief steward about the water on the deck?

A Yes.

THE COURT: If there was water on the deck at that time when you were on duty, who would mop it up?

THE WITNESS: Crew mess.

THE COURT: Did you tell him that there was water there? Was he the one that was standing in the room with you?

THE WITNESS: Yes, every morning he wash.

THE COURT: Did you tell him, heh, there is water over here, clean this up?

THE WITNESS: Before?

THE COURT: Yes.

THE WITNESS: No, he work I see water, he work to this time.

MR. CARR: I think that's all I have of this witness, your Honor.

MR. ZELENKO: No further questions.

THE COURT: Tell him to be careful stepping down the stairs. He can come down.

(Witness excused.)

MR. ZELENKO: If your Honor please, it may be

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NING LOU KOA, called as a witness by the plaintiff, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. ZELENKO:

Q Mr. Koa, I want you to talk up and I am going to try to ask you questions in English and I want you to try and answer in English.

Are you the brother of Ah Lou Koa?

- A Yes.
- Q What is your job, what work do you do?
- A My job, Chinese restaurant.
- Q What do you do there?
- A Cook.
- Do you remember a day in about three years ago when your brother came in with the ship and you went up to meet him?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Did you meet with your brother that day?
 - A Yes.
- I show you this paper and ask you whether this is your name, your signature? That is Defendant's Exhibit B for identification.
 - A Yes, that is my name.

| 1 | els | N. L. Koa-direct 104 |
|----|------------|--|
| 2 | Q | Did you read it before you signed it? |
| 3 | A | No read. |
| 4 | Q | Do you see the man here who wrote the paper out? |
| 5 | Is he in o | court? |
| 6 | | MR. CARR: Your Honor, without the interpreter, |
| 7 | please. | |
| 8 | | THE COURT: Yes. |
| 9 | A | No, I don't remember. |
| 10 | | THE COURT: Don't volunteer anything because |
| 11 | we are sti | .11 trying to find out if the witness understands. |
| 12 | Q | The man who wrote the paper, did he read it to |
| 13 | you and yo | our brother before you signed your name? |
| 14 | A | My brother and I together in my brother's room. |
| 15 | Just the m | an come in. My brother signed first, I second. |
| 16 | Q | Did you read it over? |
| 17 | A | No. |
| 18 | Q | Did your brother read it? |
| 19 | Λ | No, nothing. |
| 20 | | MR. ZELENKO: That's all. |
| 21 | BY THE COU | RT: |
| 22 | Q | Did the man read it to your brother and you? |
| 23 | A | No, no read it. He said no make no trouble. |

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CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. CARR:

Q Mr. Anduiza, would you stand up?

Is this the man who took the statement? Do you remember the man who took the statement and wrote it down?

- A No, I don't.
- Q Look at this man here.
- A He talk to my brother, not talk to me.
- Q This man here talked to your brother?
- A Yes.
- And after he finished talking to your brother did he ask your brother to sign it?
- A He said just you sign, just for insurance company, I don't know.
 - Q And did your brother sign it?
 - A Yes, my brother signed.
- Q Did your brother ask you about it before he signed it?

A No, my brother signed maybe just the man he say, you sign too, because your brother on the ship fall down, you know.

- Q Mr. Koa, you are a citizen too, aren't you?
- A Yes.
- You just became a citizen?

1 106 A Yes. 2 Q How long ago? 3 A Last week. 4 Last week? 5 Λ Yes. 6 How long have you been in the States? 7 8 A Seven years. 9 Have you gone to school at all over here? 10 Every day working, you know. Q No school? 11 12 A No time. Did you have to study at all before you became 13 14 a citizen? A What? 15 Before you became an American citizen did you 16 have to study about the Constitution? 17 A Yes. 18 About the Presidents? Q 19 A Yes. 20 Where did you study? 21 22 THE COURT: He needs help. Q Do you have to read any books? 23 MR. ZELENKO: Just a minute. The Judge said 24

he needs help.

You read a little bit?

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Yes.

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preter.

(Pause.)

No, no read. I tell you already, no read it. He asked me just two questions.

MR. CARR: I have nothing further of this

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MR. ZELENKO: That's all.

THE COURT: I would like to ask him a question,

please.

Let me see the paper.

BY THE COURT:

Q Indicating Defendant's Exhibit B.

Did you sign your name first or did your brother sign before you?

A My brother -- I don't remember. Maybe my brother first.

You remember now you think that your brother signed first?

A Yes.

Q Then the man said you sign over here?

A Second, yes.

Q And you signed on the other side. Before that, before you signed your name, how long had you been there?

A This paper?

Q Before you signed your name how long were you in the room?

A Maybe one hour, I think.

One hour?

A Yes, on the ship.

- N. L. Koa-1 The man that gave you the paper, did you hear 2 him talk to your brother? 3 I don't know what talked. He just ask my brother, how you fall down. 5 Did your brother tell him how he fell down? Q 6 My brother talked to this man? A 7 Did he tell this man how he fell down? Q 8 9 My brother tell everybody. A That is great, but did he tell this man how he 10 fell down? 11 A Bring salad bowl. 12 Were you in the room listening with your ear 13 while your brother told the man what happened, how he fell 14 Tell the man in his own language? down? 15 (Pause.) 16 A Yes. 17 Did he ask him if there was any water on the 18 deck? 19 A Yes. 20 What did your brother say? Q 21 My brother say a little wet. 22 A
- A little wet? Q 23
 - A Yes.

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Did he say anything else about how he fell? Q 25

| 1 | els | N. L. Koa- |
|----|-------------|--|
| 2 | Λ | He say that the ship roll. |
| 3 | Q | Rolling? |
| 4 | A | Yes. |
| 5 | Q | After he talked to him did he write on the |
| 6 | paper? | |
| 7 | Λ | That I don't remember. |
| 8 | Q | This man here, did he write on this paper after |
| 9 | he talked | to your brother? |
| 10 | A | I think just ask him. I don't remember. |
| 11 | Q | This paper wasn't blank when you got it, was it |
| 12 | Was there | writing on there when you signed it? |
| 13 | A | (No response.) |
| 14 | Q | Was there any writing on this paper when you |
| 15 | signed your | name or was it a blank piece of paper? |
| 16 | A | I don't remember. Two years ago. |
| 17 | Q | I want to make sure that yoù're understanding |
| 18 | what you a | re saying and I want the interpreter to ask him. |
| 19 | | (Pause.) |
| 20 | A | That was written on that. |
| 21 | Q | It was written the way it was here and then you |
| 22 | signed your | name, is that the way it happened? |
| 23 | A | Yes. |
| 24 | | THE COURT: All right. |

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RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. CARR:

- Q Mr. Koa, what does this read here, this sentence?
- A I can't.
 - Q You can't read that.

Do you know this word here, the first word?

A I no read English. I can't say the name, you know.

- Q You do read English?
- A Because I don't know.

MR. ZELENKO: He didn't say that, Mr. Carr.

He said he signed his name.

- Q You do read a little English, do you?
- A Just my name, address, some menu. This I know.

This I don't know, you know. I take some paper, he say

17 | sign name.

Q Do you go around and sign papers that you don't know what is on it?

MR. ZELENKO: I object to that. It's argumentative.

THE COURT: Yes, sustained.

MR. CARR: I have nothing further.

MR. ZELENKO: That's all.

* * * (Witness excused.)

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MR. ZELENKO: I have nothing further, your

3 Honor.

THE COURT: Is that the plaintiff's case?

MR. ZELENKO: Yes.

THE COURT: Will the lawyers step up a minute,

. . .

please.

(At the side bar.)

MR. CARR: I make my motion, your Honor.

I would like to dismiss the complaint on the negligence count because there was no proof here in the record at all that anybody else on the ship had any knowledge of the water that Koa claims was present on the deck before his accident.

to grant the motion because I don't find the evidence for the jury to go on. The pure speculation on their part at this point on the question of whether or not there was notice and whether or not there was sufficient time after the notice was given to cure the condition. He claims the messman was there, but that he didn't tell the messman because the messman was doing something else. Even if we assume for a minute that the water was there, he hasn't brought notice home to anybody, surely not constructive notice. He hasn't brought actual notice to anybody.

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It seems to me that further than that, that there was no opportunity to cure this condition.

The accident happened almost immediately thereafter. Would the required mopping up, he didn't ask the man to mop it up or do anything to it. So on the question of notice, I don't think the negligence aspect of this case should go to the jury, and if you don't withdraw it I am going to grand the motion.

MR. ZELENKO: I would respectfully state to your Honor that I feel the fact that the plaintiff testified that whenever the men came in prior to the day of the accident and prior to that time water would splash on the deck, I submit there is constructive notice.

THE COURT: We are talking about the day in question.

Where do you show me that there was sufficient time for this defendant to do anything about it, on the day of this accident, assuming that there is sufficient notice that the condition existed from time to time?

MR. ZELENKO: The steward was there in the place and I would say that would be enough notice to him.

THE COURT: Assuming there is, how much time do you give him to clean it up? The jury would have to speculate a hundred per cent on that, because he hasn't

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helped them. There is nothing in the case that helps this.

MR. ZELENKO: I will leave it to your Honor, then.

THE COURT: The feeling I have in the matter is that essentially the fact situation is the same one that is a predicate for both of them, and in this aspect of it, the blameworthy part of it, you haven't satisfied the burden required, namely that there be sufficient time for the ship to do something about it. Even if I accept your statement that there was constructive notice. So I am going to grant that motion.

I will assume there is also a motion on the unseaworthiness, which I deny with an exception to the defendant.

> MR. ZELENKO: Thank you, your Honor. (End of side bar conference.)

THE COURT: These matters that we have just discussed up here at the side bar concern matters of law. They don't concern the jury, and that is why they are not said in your presence.

At this point, this is the plaintiff's case, and if you recall in the beginning I said there are two roads to go to Albany, and you go by either the Taconic State

JOHN ANDUIZA DIRECT

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AH LOU KOA

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vs.

71 Civ. 3606

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AMERICAN EXPORT ISBRANDTSEN

New York, February 6, 1974; 10.00 o'clock a.m.

(Trial resumed.)

(In the courtroom - in the presence of the jury.)

MR. CARR: I would like to call Mr. Anduiza to the stand.

JOHN ANDUIZA, called as a witness by the defendant, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. CARR:

Mr. Anduiza, by whom are you employed?

A By Haight, Gardner, Poor & Pavens.

Q Is that the firm I am connected with?

A Yes, sir.

Q What is your capacity with Haight, Gardner, Poor &

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Havens at the present time?

- A I am an associate.
- Q Does that mean that you are a lawyer?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q In 1971 by whom were you employed?
- A By Haight, Gardner, Poor & Havens.
- Q What was your capacity at that time?
- A I was an investigator.
- Q As an investigator for Haight, Gardner, Poor & Havens did you have any duties with respect to meeting of certain vessels that would come into this port?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q Could you describe for us what your duties were?
- A The investigator would board the ship with an attorney who would go through the medical log and give us a list of men to see that had either accident or illness on the ship. And then we proceed to locate that man on the ship and interview them, take statements, whatever.
- Q In March of 1971 were you assigned to perform these duties aboard the SS Export Champion?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q Do you remember where it was that you went down to meet the Export Champion when they came in?
 - A I don't remember that.

| | | | 102 |
|----|------------|---|-----|
| 1 | els | Anduiza-direct | 120 |
| 2 | 2 | Was it in the Port of New York somewhere? | |
| 3 | A | Oh, yes. | |
| 4 | Q | In connection with your duties were you assi- | gne |
| 5 | to intervi | iew Mr. Koa? | |
| 6 | A | Yes, sir. | |
| 7 | Q | Will you tell us what you did in connection | wi+ |
| 8 | interviewi | ing Mr. Koa? | |
| 9 | | THE COURT: We know that there are two Koas. | |
| 10 | Would you | specify which one you are talking about? | |
| 11 | | MR. CARR: I am sorry, sir. | |
| 12 | | The plaintiff in this case, the crew member | |
| 13 | aboard the | ship, Mr. Ah Lou Koa. | |
| 14 | A | I recall going to Mr. Koa's room. I located | d |
| 15 | him in his | room. His brother was there with him. | And |
| 16 | I asked hi | m about the accident and took the statement. | |
| 17 | Q | About how long did your interview take? | |
| 18 | A | I couldn't say. Approximately 15, half ar | n |
| 19 | hour; I c | ouldn't say. | |
| 20 | Q | 15 minutes to half an hour. | |
| 21 | | Did Mr Koa have any dissimultantia | |

Mr. Koa have any difficulty with the English language?

Yes.

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After you spoke to Mr. Koa about his accident did you then prepare a statement?

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| 2 | Λ | I did. |
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- Q Did this statement contain the details of the zccident that you obtained from Mr. Koa?
 - A They did, sir.
- You reduced that statement to one written page; is that correct?
 - A That's correct.
- I show you Defendant's Exhibit B for identification and ask if this statement is in your handwriting?
 - A It is.
- Q Is that the statement that you took from Mi.
 Koa at the time of your interview in his cabin?
 - A Yes.
- Q After you had written down the details of Mr. Koa's accident did you ask him to read it?
 - A I did.
 - Q Did he read it?
 - A He read it.
- Q After he read it did you ask him whether it was true or not?
- A I didn't even finish until after he finished reading. I didn't finish until he read it because I was not sure whether he could read the statement or not.
 - Q So what did you do at that point?

| 1 | els | Anduiza-direct 122 |
|-----|-------------|---|
| 2 | A | I took the statement, like I do with every |
| a 3 | person | |
| 4 | | MR. ZELENKO: I object. |
| 5. | | THE COURT: Strike out "every person". |
| 6 | Λ | I took the statement and read it with him line |
| 7 | by line. | |
| 8 | Q | In English? |
| 9 | A | In English. |
| 10 | Q | After that did you ask him if the statement was |
| 11 | correct? | |
| 12 | A | Yes, sir. |
| 13 | Q | What did he say? |
| 14 | A | He said it was true. |
| 15 | Q | At that point did you ask him to sign the |
| 16 | statement? | |
| 17 | A | No. |
| 18 | Q | What did you do next? |
| 19 | Α , | I asked his brother to read it to him. |
| 20 | Q | Was his brother present during your entire con- |
| 21 | versation? | |
| 22 | A | His brother was there all the time. |
| 23 | | THE COURT: Wait a minute. You are talking |
| 24 | over counse | elor's voice and the reporter would have great |

difficulty in taking down both at the same time. Wait

| | 1 | |
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| 1 | els | Anduiza-direct 123 |
| 2 | until the | question is asked and then pause and then you |
| 3 | 1 | Don't override Mr. Carr's voice. |
| 4 | | THE WITNESS: Okay. |
| 5 | - 5 | What did Mr. Ning Lou Koa do with the statement, |
| 6 | if anythin | |
| 7 | A | He took the statement and started reading it. |
| 8 | 5 | Did he read it aloud? |
| 9 | A | Aloud. |
| 10 | Q | After he finished reading it, what happened? |
| 11 | A | Then I asked Mr. Ning to sign it and him, and |
| 12 | Mr. Koa. | |
| 13 | Ũ | Did they both sign it? |
| 14 | A | They both signed it. |
| 15 | Q | Did you offer them anything to sign it? |
| 16 | A | Nothing at all. |
| 17 | Ω | Made no offers? |
| 18 | Λ | Never. |
| 19 | Q | No promises? |
| 20 | A | No, sir. |
| 21 | | MR. CARR: Your Honor, I would like to offer |
| 22 | this into | |
| 23 | | THE COURT: I will reserve it until Mr. Zelenko |
| 24 | has an oppo | ortunity to cross-examine. |
| Designation of the last of the | | |

You are finished with the witness, right?

| | | | 106a |
|----|------------|---|-------|
| 1 | els | Anduiza-direct | 124 |
| 2 | | MR. CARR: Yes, sir let me ask the witne | SS |
| 3 | one other | question. | |
| 4 | Q | Did you ask Mr. Koa about the condition of | the |
| 5 | deck? | | |
| 6 | A | Yes, sir. | |
| 7 | Q | What did Mr. Koa tell you about the conditi | on of |
| 8 | the deck? | | |
| 9 | A | That it was dry and clean. | |
| 10 | Q | Did that fact go into the statement? | |
| 11 | A | It did. | |
| 12 | Q | Was there any mention by Mr. Koa of water i | n the |
| 13 | messroom a | t the time of the accident? | |
| 14 | A | Not at all. | |
| 15 | Q | Did you ask Mr. Koa who was present at the | time |
| 16 | of the acc | ident? | |
| 17 | A | I did. | |
| 18 | Q | What did he tell you? | |
| 19 | A | The chief cook. | |
| 20 | δ | Did you ask Mr. Koa what caused him to fall | ? |
| 21 | Λ | I did. | |
| 22 | Q | What did he tell you? | |

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Did he offer any other reason for his fall?

The rolling of the ship.

No other reason.

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Anduiza-cross

I have nothing further.

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CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. ZELENKO:

Q Mr. Anduiza, at the time in March of 1971 you were an investigator; is that right?

A Yes, sir.

MR. CARR:

And it was part of your job to investigate any possible claims that some seaman might have against the company; is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q You were working for the attorneys and the American Export Lines at the same time, weren't you?

A Yes, sir.

Q You say that you went on a ship with an attorney?

A Yes, sir.

Q Who was the attorney that went on the ship with you?

A I think his name was Tom Lynch.

Q Is he still in this office?

A No, he is not.

Was he a member of that law firm?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you have to get special permission to go on the ship at that time?

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A We always get aboard on the ships, Export Lines' ships.

- Ω At the time that you went on you already knew that Mr. Koa had been injured, didn't you?
 - A No, I did not, sir.
- You mean that you just went on the ship or it was part of your duties to go on the ship and get a hold of the medical log and -- by the way, what is the medical log?

A The medical log is where the purser records all the accidents or illness that happens during the trip, during the cruise.

- Q So you got a hold of that medical log?
- A I did not, sir.
- Q Who got it?
- A The attorney.
- Q Did you see it?
- A Sure.
- Q And after you got a hold of it and you went down and you found Mr. Koa's name, right?

THE COURT: Wait a minute. He didn't say he got a hold of it. He said the attorney got a hold of it, although he did see it.

- When you saw it did you see Mr. Koa's name there?
- A I didn't see the medical log with Mr. Koa's name.

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Mr. Koa's name was not in the medical log? 2 THE COURT: Mr. Zelenko, he didn't say that either. He said he didn't see the medical log and therefore how can he answer a question whether Koa's name was in the medical log.

Q How did you get Mr. Koa's name to interview him?

The attorney looks over the medical log, records the names with the dates and whatever happened to the person, and we go and seek this seaman all over the ship and try to interview them where we find them.

- Q Did you see the medical log yourself?
- As far as I recall, I did not see it. A
- You got Mr. Koa's name? Q
- Yes, sir. A
- Was that before he was paid off or after?
- I have no idea. Probably before he got paid A off.
 - Q You say you went to his room?
 - Yes, sir. A
- Wasn't one of the purposes of going to see Mr. Koa to protect the company against any possible future claim?
 - We consider that true.
 - You consider that true?

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- A Yes.
- When you went to Mr. Koa's room did the lawyer go with you, or you went yourself?
 - No, I went by myself.
 - At the time you got to his room you already knew, did you not, that he had suffered an injury by reason of a fall?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Did you know also at that time that he had beetaken off the ship at Yokohama and San Pedro for treatment?
 - I didn't know that, sir. A
 - When you got out there who was in his room? Q
- A His brother and Mr. Koa.
 - You stated that you had some difficulty, language difficulty with Mr. Koa; is that right?
 - Yes, sir. A
 - What was the difficulty?
- Well, I could see he had difficulty speaking with me in English. He had an accent, heavy accent.
 - Wasn't that true also of his brother?
- A Yes.
- 23 Q That is the man that was here yesterday testify-24 ing?
- 25 Λ Yes, sir.

| 1 | els | Anduiza-cross | 129 |
|----|------------|--|------|
| 2 | Q | Did you know that his brother was not a member | r |
| 3 | of the cre | w at that time? | |
| 4 | A | Yes. | |
| 5 | Q | You knew that both of them had difficulty | |
| 6 | communicat | ing with you in English? | |
| 7 | A | Yes, sir. | |
| 8 | Q | Before you even asked about the accident? | |
| 9 | A | No. When we started talking about the accid | dent |
| 10 | Q | When you started to talk about it? | |
| 11 | A | Yes. | |
| 12 | Q | You didn't get somebody on the ship who spoke | |
| 13 | Chinese to | help you? | |
| 14 | A | I didn't know of anybody else on the ship. | |
| 15 | Q | Did you try to find someone? | |
| 16 | A | I didn't. | |
| 17 | Q | All you wanted to do was get a statement? | |
| 18 | A | His brother spoke Chinese. I don't see the | • |
| 19 | point. | | |
| 20 | Q | Which brother? | |
| 21 | A | Ning Lou Koa. | |
| 22 | Q | Ah Lou Koa's brother spoke Chinese? | |
| 23 | A | Yes. | |
| 24 | Q | Did you try to get someone on the ship other | 1 |

than these two men who could help them talk to you?

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| 2 | A | I | didn't, | sir. |
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- Q Did Mr. Koa tell you that he was working with a salad bowl at a table when this accident happened?
 - A I think he said he was walking with the salad.
 - Q Did he say "walking" or "working"?
 - h That is what I understood, walking.
- Q But you didn't know whether it could have been working?
 - A Could have been working.
 - Q At the table?
- A He didn't say anything about a table. He said he was walking.
- At the time that you were interviewing him when you started, didn't you know at that time that there were two witnesses, at least two witnesses, to his accident; a cook and the steward?
 - A No, sir.
 - Q When did you find that out for the first time?
 - A When I looked at the file, maybe a year ago.
 - Q Is that the first time you found out --
- A About the witnesses, the other witnesses? Yes, sir.
- Q And you mean to say Mr. Koa did not tell you that when he was in the room when the accident happened,

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that the steward was there and the cook was there?

- A He told me the chief cook was there.
- Q Did he tell you also that the steward was there?
- A He did not, otherwise I would have put it in.
- Q All this time you were having difficulty talking with him?

A I understood him, but I understand he has very much difficulty, with a heavy accent.

- Q Do you know whether he understood you?
- A He did understand me.
- Q How do you know that?
- A Because we talked. I assume he understands, he gave me the information.
 - Q You say you assume he understood you?
 - A He gave me the information.
- Or was he merely trying to be obliging to you and tellng you certain things in order to get off the ship in a hurry?

THE COURT: Sustained.

Mr. Zelenko, the last three or four questions you put to this witness call for the operation of somebody else's mind, and you know traditionally that is not allowed.

Q Did you make your own written record of what

els Anduiza-cross 1 took place on he ship at that time or is this paper that 2 we are talking about the only record you have got? 3 That is the only record. 4 You didn't make any other record of anything that 5 6 took place on that ship? 7 The only thing I would make is an entry No. 8 for my time for a convenient ship arrival. 9 You say you gave this paper to Mr. Koa to read? Q 10 Λ Yes, sir. At the time you gave it to him you knew he 11 12 couldn't read it, didn't you? 13 A I didn't know that. 14 Q Did he try to read it? A I took it. He said he read it. 15 16 Q Did you see him? Did you ask him to read it 17 aloud?

I asked him if he could read the statement and he said he could, so I gave it to him. I asked him to read it to me, seeing his difficulty with the language,

I took the statement and helped him out line by line.

You mean you read it? Q

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A We read it together.

Ohen you say read it together, you mean he read it out loud to you?

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| | | ne . | reau . | it out | Toud | like, | Ah | Lou | Koa, | I | live |
| at | such-ar | nd-su | ch an | addre | ss," | and if | he | stop | ped a | t a | word |
| I | would re | ad i | t to 1 | nim an | d he | would | agre | e to | it. | | |
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- Q You would read it out loud?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q And tell him what he had said?
- A Yes, sir. And then he agreed to that.
- Q He agreed to whatever you told him?
- A No, sir.
- Q Did you leave him a copy of the statement?
- A I hade no way of leaving him a copy of the statement.
- Q Couldn't you write an extra statement and give it to him at the time?
- A He didn't ask for a copy and it's not the procedure that I use in giving him a copy.
- When you say it's not the procedure that you use, as somebody going down to investigate claims, you say that is not your procedure, to give the person a copy of the statement that you ask him to sign; is that correct?
- A No, sir, unless he asks me, because he can get it.
 - Q Unless he asked you?
 - A Yes, sir.

| 1 | els Anduiza-cross 134 | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2 | Q Did you ask him if the deck was wet or dry? | | | | | |
| 3 | A I asked him, the deck, how was the condition, | | | | | |
| 4. | anything on the deck. | | | | | |
| 5 | You knew, didn't you, that if the deck was wet | | | | | |
| 6 | the company might be more responsible than otherwise, | | | | | |
| 7 | didn't you? | | | | | |
| 8 | A I didn't ask such a thing. | | | | | |
| 9 | 2 You were an experienced investigator when you | | | | | |
| 10 | went down? | | | | | |
| 11 | A Yes, sir. | | | | | |
| 12 | Q And you have investigated a lot of these matters | | | | | |
| 13 | haven't you? | | | | | |
| 14 | A Yes. | | | | | |
| 15 | Q When you went down, you knew the difference | | | | | |
| 16 | between wet and dry decks and things like that, didn't you? | | | | | |
| 17 | A Yes, sir. | | | | | |
| 18 | Q Your purpose was to get something to protect the | | | | | |
| 19 | company, wasn't it? | | | | | |
| 20 | A No, sir. The purpose to protect | | | | | |
| 21 | Q Was it to protect Mr. Koa? | | | | | |
| 22 | A No. | | | | | |
| 23 | Q After you spoke to him you knew that he was | | | | | |
| 24 | suffering some injury, didn't you? | | | | | |

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Q When you were with him, after being with him for a while, you knew that this man was in pain or he was suffering from an injury, didn't you?

A No, sir.

Ω Did you ask him whether or not he had been taken off the ship any place before it came back?

A I don't recall if I did.

Q Did you ask him whether he had been taken off the ship at Yokohama?

A No, I don't recall if I did.

Q Or in San Pedro?

A I don't recall if I did.

Q Did you ask him whether he had been given a certificate to go to Staten Island because of his injury?

A I probably did.

Q Did you ask him whether at the time you were talking to him he was in pain?

A I don't recall if I did.

You didn't bother to ask him that, did you?

A It's not bother. I don't recall whether I did or not.

Q If you were interested in protecting him, as you say --

A I didn't say that, sir.

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Anduiza-cross

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THE COURT: He didn't say that.

MR. ZELENKO: Withdrawn.

Q Weren't you interested at the time in talking to the man whether he was in pain from any injury?

A No, sir. That is not my job.

Q You knew his name came from the medical log, didn't you?

A Yes, sir.

Q And you knew that if it was in the medical log the man had been injured, didn't you?

A Could be illness, anything. Could be for a week.

And you say that despite that, it wasn't your job to find out anything at all about his injuries or illness?

A Of course it was. That is what I did. Find out about his injuries.

Why didn't you put down on the paper?

A Not -- I'm sorry, your Honor, you want me to nawer?

THE COURT: He is asking you a why question which is very silly for a lawyer to do. If you want the answer, he will give it to you.

MR. ZELENKO: I withdraw that.

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| 1 | els Anduiza-cross 137 |
| 2 | Q You didn't put anything about his injuries |
| 3 | down on the paper, did you? |
| 4 | A I don't recall if I even asked him about his |
| 5 | injuries. |
| 6 | MR. CARR: Your Honor, I think the paper speaks |
| 7 | for itself. |
| 8 | THE COURT: It does, but he is entitled to cross- |
| 9 | examine on it. |
| 10 | Q Did you ask him to write out in his own handwrit- |
| 11 | ing what happened on the ship? |
| 12 | A No, sir. |
| 13 | Q After talking to him you knew that he couldn't |
| 14 | write it out, didn't you? |
| 15 | A No, sir. I never asked him if he could write. |
| 16 | I asked him if he could read my statement. |
| 17 | Q Did you try him by saying, Mr. Koa, will you |
| 18 | Write out in your own handwriting, what happened? |

11 you write out in your own handwriting, what happened?

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A No, sir.

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Did you ask his brother to do that? Q

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No, sir.

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Do you say that his brother read this paper to him?

A Yes, sir.

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Did the brother read it aloud to you in English?

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| 1 | els | Anduiza-cross | 138 |
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| 2 | A | He read it in English. | |
| 3 | Q | Out loud? | |
| 4 | A | Out loud. I had to also help him out with | |
| 5 | words. | He even said words in Chinese. | |
| 6 | Q | You had to help the brother out with words, | didn't |
| 7 | you? | | |
| 8 | A | Oh, sure. | |
| 9 | Q | Didn't it become clear to you at the time th | at |
| 10 | you were | helping both men out, that perhaps you were no | t |
| 11 | getting t | he facts down as they occurred? | |
| 12 | A | No, sir. | |
| 13 | Q | Weren't you interested at that time in taking | g |
| 14 | down a fa | ir statement of what happened? | |
| 15 | A | My interest was to take exactly what the pla | in- |
| 16 | tiff said | at the time I took the statement. | |
| 17 | Q | When you say plaintiff, a plaintiff is somebo | ody |
| 18 | in a cour | troom? | |
| 19 | A | I am talking about the plaintiff now, sir. | |
| 20 | Q | But at that time this man was on a ship, the | re |
| 21 | was no la | wsuit or anything? | |
| 2 | Α | He was not a plaintiff then, no sir. | |

A I tried to make it as short as possible.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT REPORTERS, U.S. COURTHOUSE FOLEY SQUARE, NEW YORK, N.Y. CO 7-4580

was told you, you reduced to one page in writing?

Didn'tyou tell Mr. Carr just now that whatever

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So you didn't put down exactly what was said, Q did you?

Yes, sir. It was a simple conversation we A had.

You didn't put down the questions that you asked him and the answers that he gave you did you?

A The questions and the answers are there.

You say on this paper you have got the questio and the answer?

A I asked him what his name was. "My name is Ah Lou Koa."

- 0 Did you put down question, answer?
- A I never have. No, sir, I did not.
- Q You just reduced it?
- I just wrote out the answers he gave me, sir. A
- What do you mean by the word "reduce"? Q THE COURT: He didn't use the word reduce.

MR. ZELENKO: Mr. Carr used it.

THE COURT: He may have used it, but this witness hasn't accepted it. He said he simply put down what the man told him. You then asked him, he reduced it, he said no.

MR. ZELENKO: Mr. Carr asked him, so I just used the word.

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| THE | COURT: | Let's | get | on | with | it |
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- Q Did you hear the brother of Mr. Koa testify yesterday?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q Is that the gentlemen that you are telling us read this paper in English?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q But you say that he had difficulty with words?
 - A Oh, course. With my writing and reading it.
 - Q With your writing and reading him some words?
 - A Sure.
- Q At that time didn't you consider it unfair to Mr. Koa that you were putting something in writing which neither he nor his brother fully understood by language?
 - A No, sir.
- Q Did you make some appointment to meet him, let's say -- at that time did you know that he lives right here in New York City, after you finished?
- A When he gave me the statement. I think he told me Essex Street or something.
 - Q Then you knew he lived in New York City?
 - A Yes.
- Q Did you make an appointment to meet him in his home, where somebody could translate for him in Chinese?

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| 2 | A | llis | brother | was | there |

- Q You told us you had difficulty with his brother?
- A I didn't have difficulty. He understood everything, like Mr. Koa too.
- You mean the brother understood everything just as Mr. Koa did?
 - A They both did.
 - Q The same way?
 - A I made sure of that.
- Q The both of them had the same understanding of English?
 - A I couldn't say that, sir.
 - Q You don't know?
 - A I don't know.
- Q All you know is, you had difficulty and they had difficulty with a lot of the words; isn't that right?
 - A They had difficulty reading my statement, sir.

 MR. ZELENKO: That's all.

I object at this time, your Honor --

THE COURT: Nothing happened yet, Mr. Zelenko. Mobody has offered anything or done anything.

MR. ZELENKO: I think Mr. Carr did offer it.

THE COURT: Wait a minute. I told Mr. Carr that when we got through with the witness, which includes

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2 your cross-examination as well as direct as well as any other questions that are asked of him, I would then rule 3 on the statement. We haven't concluded that yet. 4

I have two questions I would like to ask him myself.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. CARR:

Mr. Anduiza, I ask you to look at this document, Defendant's Exhibit B for identification, and see whether there is anything in there that would reflect whether or not you asked Mr. Koa about his injuries?

It says something about the parts where he fell A on.

- Does it say what part of his body were injured?
- It says he hit his right knee and left ankle on the deck.
- He specified those two particular parts of his body?

Those two, yes, sir. A

MR. CARR: I renew my offer, your Honor.

THE COURT: I told you, I want to ask one or two more questions and Mr. Zelenko has some, too.

RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. ZELENKO:

Do you know at the time he put his name on this

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Anduiza-recross

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and the brother put his name on the paper whether he was under medication at the time?

- A No idea, sir.
- Q Did you determine from the medical log whether he had been given any medical?
 - A I never looked at the medical log, sir.
- Q Did you find out whether or not he had been at any time?
 - A No, sir.

THE COURT: Is there a basis in fact you have for asking these questions or are you just asking them?

MR. ZELENKO: I am just asking them generally.

for that, I would sustain an objection. It suggests to the jury a condition which is not provable by you, as I see it at this point, in answer to my question. Something like asking a witness when did you last beat your wife.

Of course it assumes that the man did beat his wife. You are making an assumption in that question which you are not able to prove at this time, as I understand.

MR. ZELENKO: Except this. We are able to prove by answers to interrogatories that he was sent for treatment.

FOLEY SQUARE, NEW YORK, N.Y. CO 7-4580

THE COURT: I couldn't care less. He could have

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done that in San Pedro or Yokohama or four or five other places. We are talking about a time when he was in New York on a ship, perhaps weeks from Yokohama.

Have you concluded?

MR. CARR: Yes, sir.

BY THE COURT:

Q You seem to have a second language. What is it, Spanish?

A Yes, sir.

Q So that you yourself at some time faced difficulties with language when you were first starting to learn English?

A Yes, sir.

Q So this is not unusual to you, to speak with people who have difficulty with the language?

A That's correct, sir.

Q Something came up the other day of this question of what was in the statement, by the plaintiff, I believe, something about \$8. I want to clear that up. I don't know whether the jury remembers that, but that has nothing to do with the claim before us here. That has something to do with what is called a maintenance and cure claim, which traditionally spells out to \$8 a day.

Can we agree on that?

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2 MR. ZELENKO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you remember the \$8 that was spoken at that time, that \$8 was not offered for the statement. It's a discussion about what his rights are under something which doesn't concern us at this time.

MR. CARR: May I ask a question on that, your Honor?

THE COURT: You may. Mr. Zelenko can too, because I think that figure was said during the course of the testimony and it might confuse the jury.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. CARR:

Q Mr. Anduiza, was money in any amount or any denomination mentioned by you or Mr. Koa during your interview?

- A No, sir.
- Q Was the word maintenance used?
- A Never.
- Q Was \$8 a day used?
 - A No, sir.

THE COURT: I believe everyone is finished.

Be careful getting down.

(Witness excused.)

MR. CARR: I renew my offer, your Honor.

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MR. ZELENKO: At this time, your Honor, I would object to the introduction into evidence because on the witness' own statement he said that both persons whose names appear had difficulty with the language with him.

THE COURT: You can argue these points with the jury later on. I am going to receive the statement.

But I tell you this, generally this is a law on the question of statements. Ordinarily, if you sign a paper the law assumes that you know what you are doing and you know what's in the statement and you are responsible for what is in there. However, there are conditions sometimes which you require you to make a further inquiry, did the man in fact read the statement; did the man if he read the statement, understand what it was; is he capable of understanding a statement of this kind; what are the interests of the people who are involved in taking the statement.

There are many considerations here. But it is a question for you. You will finally determine whether this is in fact what the plaintiff told the witness or whether it isn't. That is a judgment for you to make. You will hear argument on both sides of this question later on and you will adopt whatever argument you feel has validity based on the facts as you find them.

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT B ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE

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Honor?

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evidence.)

(Defendant's Exhibit was received in

MR. CARR: May I read it to the jury, your

THE COURT: You may.

(Mr. Carr read to the jury from Defendant's Exhibit B in evidence.)

MR. CARR: Your Honor, I would like to read a deposition at this time, if I may.

May I use Mr. Anduiza as a witness?

THE COURT: Yes. I will explain to the jury what phase this is.

Sometimes witnesses are not available or for soem other reason a statement is taken of him under oath and the both lawyers are present; they both ask questions and it has the same force and effect as if the witness came into the courtroom and was sworn before you.

What is happening now is that the lawyer's assistant is going to act as a witness and Mr. Carr is going to act as the one who is doing the questioning. The questioning is done by both lawyers, so at one time he will be questioning on behalf of the ship and on other portions of it Mr. Zelenko might want to bring to your attention, these questions will be asked on behalf of the

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"Eley

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MR. CARR: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT:

All right. Then you are refer-

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ring to Plaintiff's Exhibit 2.

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MR. ZELENKO: It is the same table.

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THE COURT: What I had originally asked, Mr.

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Carr, is that the one you were using when you were examining him at the time of the deposition?

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MR. ZELENKO: Yes.

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THE COURT: All right.

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MR. CARR: If I may show the jury where the X

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has been placed, at the front of this counter here, you

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see an X right on one of the door.

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(Pause.)

MR. CARR: Continuing on page 12, line 12:

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"0 What was he doing at this table?

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He was putting a salad bow, taking salad from the bowl and putting it into saucers, when he give each man

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individual dishes.

"A

messroom?

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"0 Was he doing this when you first entered the

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"1 No.

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How long were you seated before he started doing "Q that kind of work?

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"A I would say approximately five minutes, I quess,

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because when I first got into the messroom he was in the pantry and he came out of the pantry and started with the salads.

- "Q How long was he working at that position before his accident?
 - "A I guess just a very short time.
- "Q During that time was anything said by anyone in the room?
 - "A Yes.
 - "Q What was said?
- "A The ship was rolling and the chief steward told him to sit down, to take it easy, and he neglected to do what the chief steward said" --

MR. ZELENKO: Your Honor, at that point I moved to strike out the balance of the answer.

THE COURT: And he neglected to do it, what was stricken.

The warning I will allow. But the mental operation indicating neglect on his part, I will strike that part of it. That is for the jury to determine, whether there was neglect or not.

MR. CARR: Page 14, line 5:

"Q How far away were you sitting from the messman as he was standing at the table there?

| 1 | els "Eley 159 |
|----|--|
| 2 | "A I was quite aways. Not quite aways. |
| 3 | "Q About how far? |
| 4 | "A I would say from |
| 5 | "O Does that chair that you are sitting on, is that |
| 6 | shown in this photograph? |
| 7 | "A No. |
| 8 | "Q Is the chair that you were sitting on shown in |
| 9 | this photograph? |
| 10 | "A Yes. |
| 11 | "Q Are you referring to Defendant's Exhibit C for |
| 12 | identification, marked at plaintiff's examination before |
| 13 | trial? |
| 14 | "A Yes. |
| 15 | "O What chair were you sitting on? |
| 16 | "A That first one right behind the container of |
| 17 | milk. |
| 18 | "Q That is the chair that is next to the entrance |
| 19 | door? |
| 20 | "A Yes. |
| 21 | "Q Would you put an E right there on that chair so |
| 22 | we know where it was you were sitting? |

"A Yes.

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"(Witness complies.)"

MR. CARR: And he complied on a photograph that

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has been marked Plaintiff's Exhibit 1 in evidence during the trial, your Honor.

MR. ZELENKO: May I just see it?

(Pause.)

MR. ZELENKO: No objection.

(Pause.)

MR. CARR: Line 8, page 15:

"Q Do you recall the exact words the steward used when he was talking to the messman?

"A Yes.

"Q What words did he use?

"A The steward called him by his name and told him to sit down and take it easy because the ship was rolling.

"Q Did he use these words?

"A He said it two, three times...

"Q Did Mr. Koa say anything at all in response to what the steward said?

"A I don't believe he did.

"O Did you hear this plainly from where you were sitting?

"A Yes.

"Q After that, what happened?

"A After that, he fell on his butt and slid into the pantry.

| 1 | els | "Eley |
|---|------------|--|
| 2 | "Ω | He slid across the deck into the pantry? |
| 3 | "A | Yes. |
| 4 | "Q | From where you were sitting were you able |
| 5 | observe t | he condition of the deck? |
| 6 | "A | Yes. |
| 7 | " Q | What was the condition of the deck? |
| 8 | "Å | The deck was dry. There wasn't water of |
| 9 | ground as | far as I know because it was dry at that t |
| 0 | "Q | Did you see any water anywhere on the dec |
| 1 | this mess | |

as dry. There wasn't water on the ow because it was dry at that time.

you were sitting were you able to

e any water anywhere on the deck in

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"0 Could you describe the motion of the ship for us? Not being seamen, could you tell us?

"A She was rolling like this," after that Mr. Zelenko moved to strike the balance of the answer.

MR. ZELENKO: I consent that he read the rest of it.

THE COURT: The part that he objected to at the time he consents that it be read now, unless you decline to do so. Then Mr. Zelenko can read it.

MR. CARR: All right. The balance of the answer was:

"But may I add this. The deck has tiles on the deck and if you haven't got some kind of rubber

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els "Eley 162 shoes, bottoms to kind of brace yourself, you are going to slide.

"O After he fell on his butt and slid across the deck, what happened next?

"A He got up and the steward asked him, "You hurt yourself?" He said no. He brushed himself off and that was the end of it as far as I know about it.

"Q Who was the messman's boss?

"A The chief steward.

"Q Were you his boss?

"A The chief steward was his boss. We are both the bosses because I work under the direction of the chief steward.

"Q Do you recall the name of the chief steward?

"A Yes.

"O What was that?

"A Sam Milton.

"Q Had he been on the ship for some time?

"A Yes. He was on when I came aboard there myself.

"Q Did the messman have any duties as far as picking up stores?

"A Yes. He's got duty of picking up stores.

"Q How would he go about these duties of picking up stores?

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| | "A | He | just | checked | his | menu | and | as | he | needed | for |
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| his | table | and | he q | get it. | | | | | | | |

"O When he can check his menu, are you referring to the menu that is printed on the ship?

"A The menu is printed on the ship by the chief steward.

"Q Every day a new menu?

"A Yes."

Skipping a line:

"Q Does the messman also take orders from the crew as to what they want for the meal?

"A Yes, that is part of his duties.

"Q What does he do when you got an order from one of the crew members?

"A Then he walks to the hole that is on the picture and he tells the third cook or one of us in the kitchen what food he wants and then give it to him.

"Q Did you ever hear the messman call out his orders?

"A Yes.

"Q When you were working in the messroom" -- that should be in the galley.

MR. ZELENKO: It says messroom.

MR. CARR: I know.

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Were you able to understand what he was saying? "0

"A Yes.

Yes.

"A

Do you know whether or not the messman continued "0 with his duties after the accident?

"A Yes.

Do you have any idea what part of his body he "0 injured?

At that time he said his leg and he said it "A wasn't hurt, so that was like I told you. I know the steward asked him he was hurt and he said he wasn't. He brushed himself off and got up."

And Mr. Zelenko moved to strike the balance of the answer. And then I said no further questions.

MR. ZELENKO: May we have a short recess, Judge, because I have to read the lengthy deposition.

THE COURT: It seems to me you should have thought of that yesterday and read it through. But we will give you a five-minyte recess to refresh your recollection.

MR. ZELENKO: I am all refreshed, but I'll have to be on my feet for quite a while.

THE COURT: That's all right. I am just suggesting in about five or ten minutes we ought to be

| | | JAMES ELEY CROSS | 88a |
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| 1 | els, * * | | .70 |
| 2 | "Q | Had you ever served with this plaintiff, thi | s |
| 3 | Chinese ma | an, before this trip? | |
| 4 | "A | I never seen him in my life. | |
| 5 | " Q | Do you tell us he spoke English well? | |
| 6 | "A | Yes! | |
| 7 | "Q | He spoke English well? | |
| 8 | "A | Yes, as far as I know. | |
| 9 | " Q | Did you ever have any conversation with him : | in |
| 10 | English? | | |
| 11 | *A | No. The only conversation I have is when h | ne |
| 12 | comes to t | he window and orders his food. That was it. | |
| 13 | "0 | You understood him clearly? | • |
| 14 | "А | Yes. | |
| 15 | "Q | By taking | |
| 16 | "А | As far as I know, by giving him orders. | |
| 17 | "Q | Did you speak to anybody before today at any | time |
| 18 | concerning | this accident? | |
| 19 | "A | No. | |
| 20 | " Q | Did you sign any paper for anybody? | |
| 21 | "λ | No. | |
| 22 | "Q | About what you say in remard to this accident | ? |
| 23 | "λ | No. | |
| 24 | "0 | Are you testifying today just from memory as | to |
| 25 | what happer | | |
| THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN | | | |

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"A No.

"Q When he came and spoke to you, are you telling me that you didn't know he was a lawyer for the company?

"A No.

"O Did he show you any identification?

"A I didn't know, no. He just told me his name.

"Q What is it?

"A I don't know his name. I got other things to think about on the ship.

"O Did he identify himself?

"A He told me he was down here on behalf of the company.

"Q Of whom?

"A On account of the Comden.

"Q Did you use the word Comden?

"A What is that?

"O The man came on the ship?

"A Yes.

" Ω He said he came down here to get a statement from you?

"A Were you aboard the ship at this time when this Chinese fellow got hurt on the ship, he said.

"O You told us?

"A He said who was on the ship. I said Sam Milton.

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I said I was there.

"Q Did you ask the man who came down to take the statement, besides giving his name?

"A He told me his name.

"Q He told you his name. Did he tell you that he was a lawyer for the company?

"A I can't recollect that.

"Q When he came down on account of, he used the word Conden?

"A He told me, I am here to get a statement from you. Were you in the messroom when this fellow got hurt, and I said --

"O You told us that. Please don't repeat that.

That is not a question. Other than giving you his name did this man tell you who he was, what was his job and where he was from?

"A He told me he was a lawyer, I believe.

"Q For whom?

"A For the company.

"Q For the company?

"A Yes.

"Q That is what I asked?

"A I believe he told me that.

"O That is what he told you?

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| 2 | "A | Can I say more? | |
| 3 | "Q | No, wait for the question. You told | us that |
| 4 | after you h | neard the steward tell this Chinese man | to sit |
| 5 | down, that | the Chinese man didn't answer him; is | that |
| 6 | right? | | |
| 7 | "A | Yes. | |
| 8 | "Q | He didn't answer him? | |
| 9 | "Λ | Yes. | |
| 10 | "Ω | Was the steward in back of the Chinese | man or |
| 11 | was the Chi | inese man facing the steward? | |
| 12 | "A | The steward was in back of the Chinese | man. |
| 13 | "Q | The steward was sitting in back of the | Chinese |
| 14 | man? | | |
| 15 | "A | Yes. | |
| | | | |

- "Q The Chinese man was facing the salad table?
- 17 "A Yes.
- 18 "2 So were you?
- 19 "A No, I --
- 20 "Q Weren't you in back of the Chinese man?
- 21 "A Absolutely not. I am sitting completely
- 22 | here.

- 23 "Q You indicated on the picture where you were 24 sitting?
- 25 "A Yes. ***

your Honor.

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THE COURT: Strike it out.

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MR. ZELENKO: Going to page 47:

You don't know of your own knowledge, I am not asking you to suppose anything, whether the Chinese man heard the steward; you don't know that?

"A I cannot say that.

"0 But you do know that he kept on working?

"A I do know that he fell on his butt.

"Q I ask you to look at Exhibit D and ask you if you can point to the drinking fountain there or water fountain on the picture?

"A On the picture?

"0 Yes.

"A Yes.

"0 Would you please mark it in red with a W?

"A Yes.

"Q Was that the water fountain?

"A Yes.

"Q For people to drink from?

"A Yes.

0" How do you have water come out of that? How was it used?

"A By pressing a little button on the top where the water comes out.

| 2 | "Q In other words, you press one button to have |
|----|---|
| 3 | the water come out so you can drink? |
| 4 | "A Yes. |
| 5 | "Q And there was a spigot? |
| .6 | "A Yes. |
| 7 | "Q That you can push to fill up the pitchers? |
| 8 | "A Yes. |
| 9 | "Q Was the ship rolling quite a bit at that time? |
| 10 | "A Yes. |
| 11 | "Q Wasn't there water coming or dripping from that |
| 12 | spigot, do you know? |
| 13 | "A Not to my recollection. |
| 14 | "2 You didn't look to see? |
| 15 | "A Not to my recollection. |
| 16 | "Q Did you ever see water drip out of that fountain |
| 17 | at any time?" |
| 18 | MR. CARR: Objection, your Honor. |
| 19 | THE COURT: At any time, I would sustain the |
| 20 | objection. At the time in question I will allow. |
| 21 | MR. ZELENKO: If your Honor please, may I be |
| 22 | heard? |
| 23 | THE COURT: If it is within reasonable limits |
| 24 | I will allow it, but there are no time limits whatsoever, |
| 25 | and we know this fellow sailed quite a bit on the ship. |
| | The state of the ship. |

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I think the question is faulty and I will sustain an objection to it.

MR. ZELENKO: I would press my point that I be permitted to read this answer.

THE COURT: I noted my ruling and you have an exception.

MR. ZELENKO: I continue.

"Q Was there ever any mat put under that?

"A Mat?

"Q Yes, some kind of mat?

"A Not to my recollection.

"Q What was the color of the deck?

"A Light, like between the color of an egg shell and light.

"Q Would it be difficult to see water there because of the color of the deck?

"A It is not difficult to see water if water is on"

MR. CARR: Objection. That part of the answer
is all right, but I objection to any further portion of that
answer as not being responsive.

THE COURT: Let me see it.

(Pause.)

THE COURT: Sustained. The answer required a yes or no answer and he volunteered some other inform-

ation.

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I sustain the objection.

MR. ZELENKO: Continuing:

"Q Would there be water there but you wouldn't be able to see it because of the color of the tile?"

MR. CARR: Objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me see it.

(Pause.)

THE COURT: I will allow it. The answer actually called for yes or no, but I will allow it.

MR. ZELENKO: Continuing:

"Q Could there be water there but you wouldn't be able to see it because of the color of the tile?

"A It is possible.

"Q You have been in this messroom for a while?

"A Yes.

"Q Have you seen water on the deck?

"A Yes."

MR. CARR: Objection.

THE COURT: I will allow it. Overruled.

MR. ZELENKO: Continuing:

"Q Have you seen water from time to time on the deck?

"A Yes. Every time they drink there."

| 1 | els | "Eley 195 | 5 |
|----|-------------|--|----|
| 2 | | MR. CARR: Same objection. | |
| 3 | | THE COURT: Overruled. | |
| 4 | | MR. ZELENKO: Did the jury hear the question | ı |
| 5 | and answer | ? | |
| 6 | "Q | Is it difficult to see water unless you are | |
| 7 | looking fo | r it because of the color of the tile? | |
| 8 | "А | If the deck is wet, if you look for it, you ca | n |
| 9 | see it. | | |
| 10 | "Ω | But it would be wet because you wouldn't notice | e |
| 11 | it because | of the color of the tile? | |
| 12 | "A | Could be. I don't see how." | |
| 13 | | Page 50, line 14: | |
| 14 | "Q | Do you know how often that messroom is mopped? | |
| 15 | "A | Every day. | |
| 16 | " Q | When? | |
| 17 | "А | In the morning. | |
| 18 | " Q | But then it is used during the day? | |
| 19 | "А | Yes. | |
| 20 | " Q | It is used to feed the crew? | |
| 21 | "א | Yes. | |
| 22 | " Q | What time does the crew come in for the morning | n |
| 23 | meal, appro | ximately? | |
| 24 | "A | They come | |
| 25 | " Q | When I am talking about time, I am talking about | ıt |

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| 4 | the | time | of | the | accident |

- "A In the afternoon, you mean?
- "O All the time you have been on the ship as a cook, would you say that the mealtime generally was about the same time?
 - "A Yes.
- "Q Every day breakfast or lunch would be about the same time, around the time of the accident?
 - "A Yes.
- "Q About what time of the day was the messroom cleaned for the crew mess?
 - "A In the morning after breakfast.
 - "Q What time?
 - "A Between 9 and 10.
 - "Q About what time is lunch served?
 - "A Lunch is served between 11.30 and 12.30.
 - "Q During lunchtime the men come in to eat?
- "A Yes.
- "Q About how many men did you have to feed in the crew at that time?
 - "A A full crew.
 - "Q About how many men?
- 24 "A It may be 26 men.
- 25 "Q And the men come in from all over the ship?

| - | 1 | _ |
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| | | |

"Eley

197

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"A Yes.

"0

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"A Yes.

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"Q Would any of the men use the drinking fountain, to your knowledge?

From the engine room and the deck?

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6

"A Yes.

8

"Q Would they use the drinking fountain to drink from?

9

"A Yes.

11

"Q Who would be in charge of filling the pitchers?"

MR. CARR: There is a word left out of this

12

answer, I believe.

14

MR. ZELENKO: You mean I left something out?

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MR. CARR: No, the answer you are about to read

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does not contain --

17

18

MR. ZELENKO: Well, I will read it the way it is, Judge.

19

"Q Who would be in charge of filling the water pitchers?

21

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"A The men.

22

"O Water pitchers would be put on the table?

23

"A Yes.

24

For the use of the men?

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A Yes.

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"O What time did this accident happen, if you remember?

"A They were getting ready to fix supper, set the table."

Page 53:

"Q About what time did the accident happen?

"A It was before suppertime. The exact time I cannot remember.

"Q Half-past three, four?

"A Somewhere in the neighborhood.

"Q You didn't make any inspection, did you, of the messroom, when you came in, about three-thirty or four?

"A No. I came into --

"Q You either stood at the door or sat down?

"A That's right.

"Q You didn't go through the messroom?

"A No.

"Q You don't know whether it was clean and dry?

"A I was there in the messroom right at the door.

"O You were at the door?

"A Yes, and it was dry.

"Q There were tables there?

"A Yes.

"O And you were sitting, you were standing or

SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT DESCRIPT

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"A That's right.

"Q You didn't make any inspection of the messroom to see if the floor was dry?

"A No.

"Q So that when you testified today that the deck of the messroom was clean and dry, you only mean from where you were either sitting or standing?

"A Naturally, I didn't inspect it.

"Q You came in to take a rest?

"A Yes.

"O You didn't particularly notice what the condition of the room was?

"A No."

I will go to the bottom of page 54:

"Q Working with the salad, it is talking about the plaintiff?

"A Yes.

"Q Just what happened at that moment?

"A The ship rolled and he went with it.

"Q Did he slip?

"A I guess so. He was standing there and he just went with it."

"Q Did his legs go out from under him, as far as

with?

| | els | "Eley | 201 |
|----|------------|--|--------|
| 2 | "А | Still on the work bench." | |
| 3 | | Now I go down to page 57, line 18: | |
| 4 | "Q | Didn't somebody in the room, the steward | or the |
| 5 | other mes | sman, pick up the Chinese man after he sli | |
| 6 | the floor | | |
| 7 | "A | I cannot remember that. | |
| 8 | "0 | You don't remember whether he got up him | self? |
| 9 | "А | I know he got up. | |
| 10 | "0 | You saw nobody help him up? | |
| 11 | "A | I cannot remember. | |
| 12 | "Q | You don't remember? | |
| 13 | "A | No. | |
| 14 | "Q | They may have helped him up, but you don't | t |
| 15 | remember: | is that right? | |
| 16 | "А | That's right. | |
| 17 | " Q | But you didn't go over to him? | |
| 18 | "А | No." | |
| 19 | | Line 22: | |
| 20 | "Ω | After he slid across the pantry, all you | did |
| 21 | was go bac | k to the galley? | |
| 22 | "λ | Yes. | |
| 23 | "Q | You didn't do anything to assist him? | |
| 24 | "A | Right." | |

Now I want to go to page 62, line 15:

| 1 | els | "Eley 202 |
|----|------------|---|
| 2 | "Q | On the day you signed this statement you knew |
| 3 | his name? | |
| 4 | "А | May I say something? |
| 5 | " Q | Answer the question. |
| 6 | | "On the day you signed this statement you knew |
| 7 | his name, | didn't you? |
| 8 | "A | No. |
| 9 | "Ω | Who told you his name? |
| 10 | "A | This gentleman here. |
| 11 | " Q | The lawyer? |
| 12 | "A | Yes." |
| 13 | | Now I am going to page 66, line 11: |
| 14 | "0 | Just before the time of the accident did you |
| 15 | notice whe | ther the Chinese man had put a towel on the salad |
| 16 | table? | |
| 17 | "λ | No, he got a rubber mat up there. |
| 18 | " Q | Did you notice whether he had put a towel on the |
| 19 | table? | |
| 20 | "A | No. |
| 21 | "Q | I am not talking under the table, I am talking |
| 22 | on the tab | le? |
| 23 | "A | On the work bench, yes. |
| 24 | "Q | Yes, the work bench. |
| 25 | "A | There is a rubber mat up there. |

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"Q On the work bench?

"A I had not noticed that he put a towel because there is a rubber mat there and it stays there all the time.

"Q On top of the table?

"A Yes."

Now I am going to page 71, line 21.

"Q Do you know whether the drain in the water fountain was working properly at the time of the accident?

"A Not to my recollection, I didn't look for that.

"O You don't know?

"A I don't know.

"Q The water from the fountain went into the drain in the pipe?

"A Yes.

"O But you don't know whether it was draining properly that day?

"A I don't know. I didn't go over looking for that.

"Q Whose job would it be to find out whether the drain was working properly?

"A It is anybody's job if it is plugged up to report to the steward immediately."

I skip a line. Line 15:

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"Q If the steward is in the room he is supposed to check everything, check if everything is in working order?

. ||

'A Yes.

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"O You said in regard to the mopping of the deck, you said it is the job of either one of the messmen to do that?

8

"A Both messmen.

10

"O You don't know of your own knowledge whether or not who did the mopping on the morning of the accident?

11 12

"A I don't know.

13

"Q It might have been the other messman?

14

"A Yes."

15

Page 73, line 19, talking about the plaintiff:

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"Q You saw him working at the salad bowl?

17

"A Yes.

18

"O While the ship was rolling?

19

"A Yes.

and his ship was rolling?

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"O Before you even heard the steward say anything to him do you know whether there was anything at the salad

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table, at the work table which provided a handhold for the

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Chinese man to hold on to while he was working at the ship

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"A No more than that buffet there.

| | | 157a |
|----|------------|--|
| 1 | els | "Eley 205 |
| 2 | "Ω | You mean the table? |
| 3 | "A | Yes. |
| 4 | "Ω | In other words, he had to do his job the best |
| 5 | he could? | |
| 6 | "А | More or less. |
| 7 | "Q | Under the conditions? |
| 8 | "λ | Yes, more or less." |
| 9 | | THE COURT: Apparently they are examining the |
| 10 | record. | I will take a five-minute recess at this time. |
| 11 | | See if there is anything further you want to |
| 12 | read. | |
| 13 | | MR. CARR: It won't take any time, your Honor. |
| 14 | | THE COURT: All right. We will take five |
| 15 | minutes. | |
| 16 | | (The jury left the courtroom.) |
| 17 | | (Recess.) |
| 18 | | (In the courtroom - in the presence of the |
| 19 | jury. | |
| 20 | | MR. CARR: I am just going to read a couple of |
| 21 | portions h | |
| 22 | | Page 69, line 12: |
| 23 | | |
| 24 | | Whose job is it to clean the deck in the messroom? |
| | ^ | His job. Both messmen's. |

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"Ω

The two messmen?

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24 25 "A Yes.

"Q And if something should spill during the course of the meal?

"A They should get it up.

"Q It is their job to clean it up?

"A Yes."

THE COURT: I indicate to the jury, which I think is my understanding of the portion that you are reading, this is during the examination by Mr. Zelenko after you had concluded your examination.

MR. CARR: I believe it is, your Honor.

THE COURT: It is cross-examination, isn't it?

MR. CARR: I think it is, your Honor.

Is that right, Mr. Zelenko?

MR. ZELENKO: Yes.

MR. CARR: Your Honor, I would like to go back to page 36.

THE COURT: What portion of this? Is this the direct?

MR. CARR: This would be cross-examination.

It was the portion that Mr. Zelenko left out. It followed.

Here is the question:

"O What did you remember about this accident to

Mr. Koa from the date it happened?" * * *

AFTERNOON SESSION

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(2.15 p.m.)

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(In the courtroom - in the presence of the jury.)

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THE COURT: You may proceed.

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MR. CARR: Mr. Milton, please.

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SAMUEL MILTON, called as a witness by the defendant, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

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DIRECT EXAMINATION

13

BY MR. CARR:

14

Q Mr. Milton, would you speak up nice and loud so everyone in the jury can hear you.

16

15

What is your occupation?

17

A Chief steward.

18

Ω Is that on ships?

19

A On the ships.

20

Q How long have you been sailing?

21

A 30 years.

25.

22

How long have you been sailing as a chief

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A

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steward?

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O Were you assigned to the Export Champion in

| 1 | els |
|----|----------|
| 2 | January |
| 3 | A |
| 4 | Q |
| 5 | Λ |
| 6 | Q |
| 7 | ment? |
| 8 | A |
| 9 | Q |
| 10 | assigned |
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| 12 | galley m |
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| 15 | side. |
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Milton-direct

218

January of 1971?

- A I went aboard in September 1970.
- Q As chief steward?
- A As chief steward.
- Q How many men do you have working in your department?
 - A 11, counting myself.
- Q The 10 men that worked under you, where were they assigned and what were their jobs on the ship?
- A You have a chief cook, second cook, third cook; galley man, galley man.
 - O Do those men work in the galley?
- In the galley. Then you have two messmen topside. That messman 1, messman No. 2. Then you have
 two more messmen down in the crew mess, messman 3 and
 messman 4. One more messman, messman 5; he takes care
 of the rooms. Then you have the steward utility.
 - O And that is it?
 - A Yes, that's right.
- Ω Messman 3 and messman 4 are assigned to the crew mess?
 - A Yes, crew mess.
 - O Do these two men, 3 and 4, have the same duties?
 - A They both have the same duties until after a

11,

half hour, then one would start dishes while the other finished serving. But when the meal first begins both of them have to serve.

O Do these two messmen have any duties as far as cleaning the messroom?

A Well, after half the meal the one that is working in the pantry, he would clean the pantry. The other one would clean the mess hall on the outside. After 9 o'clock in the morning one would mop the pantry and one would mop the mess hall. After that, if there is any spills, either one could mop it up.

Q Do you have a set time each day that they would do the mopping?

A Well, they go to work 7.30 in the morning.

They start serving from 7.30 until 8.30. Then from 8.30 until 9.30 they clean up the mess hall, pantry.

Q Is there any cleaning done after the lunch meal?

A Only sweeping up. They sweep up after each meal.

Q After lunch and supper?

A After lunch and dinner.

Q If there are any spills during lunch whose job would it be to clean that up?

A Either one that is in there because they both

els

Q They serve from 4 to 5 --

would be in there setting up the tables, see. After lunch when they are completely finished they wouldn't come back in the mess hall until 4 o'clock. There is a coffee time in between for the deck gang or whichever gang is working. So if they come back --

MR. ZELENKO: Pardon me. Would you ask Mr. Milton to speak a little slower.

THE COURT: Read the answer as you got it so Mr. Zelenko can hear it.

Would you just talk a little bit louder and slower.

(Record read.)

Q What time would they quit after the luncheon meal is served and finished?

A Well, after lunch they are supposed to work until 1.30. But if they are finished at 1 it's all right too, see.

O The next time that they would be called upon to work in the messroom would be what time?

A They would come back to work at 4 o'clock.

They would work until 6.30. They would serve from

4 to 5. Then they have this other half an hour to clean up again.

| 1 | els Milton-direct 221 |
|----|--|
| 2 | A I'm sorry, from 5 to 6. They then from |
| 3 | 6 to 6.30 to clean the messroom, see. |
| 4 | Q Did you as chief steward make inspections of |
| 5 | the messroom? |
| 6 | A Every morning. |
| 7 | Q What time? |
| 8 | A After they leave out, about a quarter of 10. |
| 9 | I had to make it between those times because they have the |
| 10 | deck gang and engine have the coffee time. So I have to |
| 11 | get in there before they come in, see. |
| 12 | Q Your inspection would take place in the morning |
| 13 | before 10 o'clock? |
| 14 | A Before 10 o'clock. |
| 15 | Ω Did the master ever make inspections of this |
| 16 | area? |
| 17 | λ He made it two or three times a week. But no |
| 18 | one knew when he was coming or nothing, see. |
| 19 | O Who did Mr. Koa report to when he first came |
| 20 | aboard the ship? |
| 21 | A Report to me, because he is working in my |
| 22 | department. |
| 23 | Q Do you recognize Mr. Koa in this courtroom? |

So when he first came aboard did he see you?

Yes. Sitting there.

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A He came to me with his shipping slip, so then
I told him where he's have to go find his room and what
mess hall he'd be working in.

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Ω Did his job require an ability to speak and understand English?

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A Well, it would require him to speak English and understand English, because when he came to me, if he couldn't have spoke no English I would have sent him back, because I do not speak Chinese.

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Q Let's go back to the afternoon of January 18.

971. Do you remember that date?

12

11

A I remember.

13

O Is there anything about that day that stands out in your memory?

15 16

A Well, Mr. Koa had an accident that day.

Q How was the weather that day, Mr. Milton?

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A It was very bad, very rough.

19

Q What effect does that have on the movement of the ship?

21

22

A Well, this type of ship, if it's rolling, it was like that. But when it's pounding, when it hit the wave like that, the back aft do just like that, and everything just gets up in the air, see.

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THE COURT: He made a lot of motions during that

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Milton-direct

223

testimony.

Would you go slowly over the answer so he can put some of them in.

(Record read.)

THE COURT: He made a motion it was rolling. Is that from side to side or pitching?

THE WITNESS: When it's pitching it's doing like that --

THE COURT: He moved his hands the way Redd Fox does in the movies when he is indicating certain individuals. What is that after?

(Record read.)

THE COURT: At this point when you said that, you were describing a pitching motion. Yu were moving your hand forward as if it were the prow of the ship and hitting on the water.

THE WITNESS: That's right.

THE COURT: What's after that?

(Record read.)

THE COURT: He indicated with his hand a back and forward motion to the side which I would describe as maybe indicating some sort of vibration.

THE WITNESS: It's a vibration.

THE COURT: The ship can do just one thing,

els

roll; other times it can pitch, but sometimes it can do

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both; is that it?

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THE WITNESS: That's right.

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THE COURT: All right.

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Did there come a time that afternoon when you visited the crew messroom?

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Yes, I was in the crew mess. I went in there, I went through the galley at 3.30. I went into the crew mess exactly 4 o'clock.

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11

Q What door did you use in entering the crew messroom?

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A I came from the galley door through the crew mess door.

14

Q You say you used the galley door?

15 16

From the galley door to the crew mess door. There is two ways to enter the mess hall.

17

Is the galley door that you used shown in this

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photograph which is Plaintiff's Exhibit 1 in evidence?

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A The galley door is not shown, but it's a little foyer here. Comes from the galley to the mess hall.

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Right in between there is a little foyer that leads you

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right back into the galley. It's a stairwell in between

going up this way. But the foyer is right there.

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THE COURT: He is indicating the left portion of

exhibit he is talking from.

24

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THE COURT: He did. It is 1, I think.

| | | | 008 |
|----|-------------|--|-----|
| 1 | els | · Milton-direct 2: | 26 |
| 2 | | MR. CARR: Yes, it is. | |
| 3 | | THE COURT: He stated that in his questioning | g. |
| 4 | Q | There are three chairs on the | |
| 5 | λ | Each side. | |
| 6 | 0 | On each side of the table? | |
| 7 | A | That's right. | |
| 8 | 0 | And the chair that you were sitting in | |
| 9 | А | There is four chairs on each side of the table | e. |
| 10 | It shows fo | our on this side but you can't see the four on | |
| 11 | this side. | | |
| 12 | Q | Is the chair you were sitting in shown on the | |
| 13 | photographi | | |
| 14 | Λ | It's shown right here. | |
| 15 | Ω | That is the chair that is onthe left-hand marg | rin |
| 16 | of this pic | | , |
| 17 | А | Right. | |
| 18 | | THE COURT: Put his initials on there, SM. | |
| 19 | Q | Could you put your initials, SM, on the back o | f |
| 20 | the chair s | so we can see which one you are talking about? | |
| 21 | | (Witness marks.) | |
| 22 | | MR. CARR: May I show that to the jury? | |
| 23 | | (Pause.) | |
| 24 | 0 | Was there anybody else inthe messroom when you | |
| | | and a second meast on when you | , |

came in?

| 1 | els Milton-direct 227 |
|----|--|
| 2 | A There was the chief cook, James Eley. |
| 3 | Q Was there anybody & se? |
| 4 | A There was the other messman. |
| 5 | O Another messman? |
| 6 | A That's right. There was two messmen in there. |
| 7 | Q Were the two messren in the messroom at that |
| 8 | time? |
| 9 | A They both was there. |
| 10 | Ω What were they doing at that time? |
| 11 | A Well, they were setting up the tables. |
| 12 | Q How did they go about setting up the tables? |
| 13 | A That kind of ship, they fold the tablecloth |
| 14 | over the condiment rack. Then when they get ready to |
| 15 | set the tables up, just straighten them out, get the silver- |
| 16 | ware from the drawer, and start setting them up. On calm |
| 17 | days one would be putting the glasses while the other one |
| 18 | would be putting the silverware. After they finish that, |
| 19 | then they go to the icebox or storeroom, which issues the |
| 20 | stores at 7, 11 and 4, to pick up whatever they needed. |
| 21 | O For that particular meal? |
| 22 | A If they didn't need anything, then they wouldn't |
| 23 | have to go. |
| 24 | Q You are describing your regular routine? |
| 25 | A That's right. |
| | |

Well, the first part of the meal, the first half an hour, he and the other messman serve. In order to serve you have to take the order from the crew, call it in the window to the cooks.

When you entered the room around 4 o'clock that afternoon did you observe the condition of the deck?

I observed the condition because I always look around when you come in there after coffee.

What was the condition of the deck as you observed it, when you entered the messroom that afternoon?

It was clean. No spills or nothing. Λ

What portion of the deck did you look at when

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at.

you entered?

A The way I went and the way I sit, I had to see the whole deck, because I had to come all the way around the end of the table to get to the chair where I was sitting

Q Would that have taken you next to the counter where the salad is prepared?

A Right.

Q What happened after you sat down, Mr. Milton?

A It seems when I was sitting there talking, and about 15 minutes after, say 15 minutes after 4, the second cook brought the salad out. On rough days we have a stainless steel breakbox --

MR. ZELENKO: I object to that part of the answer when he talks about rough days. I have no objection as to what happened, which is the question, what happened after that.

THE COURT: Lay a foundation.

MR. CARR: Yes, sir.

Q You say the second cook brought the salad out.

Do you mean he passed it out through the window?

A He brought it out.

O Does that mean passing it out through the window?

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A That means comes all the way around, out the door, out the galley, out the door, putting it in the breadbox.

Q What was the salad in when he brought it into the messroom?

A A round mixing bowl about this size.

THE COURT: Indicating about --

MR. CARR: I think we had a stipulation before.

THE COURT: I know. But he made an indication with his hand.

THE WITNESS: It would be about a five-gallon bowl. About two feet.

THE COURT: About two feet across, the diameter.

- Q What did he do with the salad bowl that afternoon?
 - N Well, when it's rough weather --
 - O No, what did he do that afternoon?
 - A He put it in the breadbox.
 - Q He put the salad bowl in the breadbox?
 - A Can I explain about that?
 - Q Yes.

A He has to put it in the breadbox because the salad bowl has a round bottom, so he sits it in the breadbox so it won't turn over in rough weather.

O Is the breadbox shown --

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A It's shown. Stainless steel box in the corner next to the silver box. That is where we always kept it. It's fastened down.

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Q It is a stationary breadbox?

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A Stationary.

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Q Is it shown in this photograph, Plaintiff's Exhibit 2?

9

A That would be the breadbox right in that corner right there.

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Can you make it out?

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Q Yes. That is the pice of stainless steel equipment that is right in the very corner of the room ?

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A That's right.

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THE COURT: Mark what he has indicated the bread-

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O Make a B there for breadbox.

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(Witness marks.)

20 21

You have made a B on this and underneath the B
you have put a X and you have drawn a line underneath the
X with an arrow pointing to the breadbox. That is under-

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neath on the counter underneath the window, is that correct?

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A Next to the silverware.

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Q Is the salad bowl placed in that breadbox every

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A Not every afternoon. Only when it's rough weather.

- Q Is that where the second cook put the salad bowl that particular afternoon?
 - A That's right.
 - Q How are the crew served their salad?
 - A Well, on rough days we put a few dishes there --
 - Q Let us just start with a calm day, first.
- A On a calm day the little cabinet you see right there by the breadbox, they make the salads and put them all on the counter. Anyone wanting a salad, they just come by and lift up the plate and take it with them.
 - Q Who dishes the salad out?
 - A Either one of the messmen.
 - Q Either one?
 - A That's right.
 - O Is this done routinely at every suppertime?
- A Every suppertime. The first one to get through with what he is doing when the salad comes out, he will dish it up.
- Q And the individual dishes of salad are then left on this counter here?
 - A That's right.

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Q What happens on a rough day?

A On a rough day we just put about six dishes out there. Any crew member wants salad, he would come by and dish up his own.

O So that the individual servings are not prepared on a rough day?

MR. ZELENKO: I think he said he puts about six dishes out.

THE COURT: Six dishes are made and anybody else who wants it, he takes it out of the bowl; is that right?

THE WITNESS: That's right. Six dishes are made. And anybody else want salad, he gets his own.

So the salad is scooped out and put in about six dishes on a rough day?

A The six dishes are put there because there is six men going on watch.

Q While you were seated at this table talking to the chief cook did Mr. Koa come into the messroom?

A Well, he came into the messroom and he started to dish up the salads.

Q What happened next?

A Well, he had dished up six dishes when it started to getting rough. So I told him to sit down. I told him twice to sit down, it's too rough. But he wanted to

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2 make two more salads.

MR. ZELENKO: If your Honor please, I move to strike the rest of that out, "He wanted to." I don't the ink this witness can do that.

THE COURT: I don't know. He might have told him.

MR. ZELENKO: He didn't say he told him.

THE COURT: Is this what you yourself saw him do or what he told you?

THE WITNESS: I was sitting there in the mess hall.

THE COURT: Did he say to you he wanted to make two more?

THE WITNESS: He said he was going to make two more salads.

THE COURT: He said that to you?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Then the objection is overruled.

O He said he wanted to make two more?

A Two more salads.

Ω When he said that had you already told him to sit down?

A I had told him to sit down twice.

Q What happened after he said, "I want to make

two more"?

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Just the four of us.

The salad dishes are kept in a cabinet, that same cabinet. He went to reach down to get two more dishes. The ship went into a roll and a quiver, as I demonstrated a little while ago, throwing him off his balance, and he slipped from the counter there all the way into the pantry, which he still held on to the salad bowl.

When he fell in the pantry, he fell on the salad bowl, his knee and ankle hit the deck.

So that when he slid across the deck he took the salad bowl with him?

A Yes.

When he bent down to get the two other dishes was he holding on to anything aside from the salad bowl?

Not besides the salad bowl. There wouldn't have been anything he could have held on there.

MR. ZELENKO: Move to strike that, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. He didn't say anything, but we will stop him at this point. He was going to volunteer something which he hasn't done yet, so there is no need for my striking anything.

Was there anyone else in the messroom at the Q time?

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A Meaning chief cook, the other crew messman, Mr. Koa and myself.

- Q Was anyone standing, aside from Mr. Koa?
- A He was the only one.
- Q After Mr. Koa slid over to the pantry, what happened next?

A Well, I rushed over to him, helped pick him up.

I told nim, I say, "Are you hurt."

He said his knee and his ankle. So I told him to go to the ship's purser.

- Q Is that the medical man on the ship?
- A That is the medical man on the ship.
- Q What if anything did you do next?
- A Well, I inspected the area and everything.

 There was no water on deck. Only a little salad back in the pantry was spilled when ne fell. But that was swept up right away.
- Q Later on that day did you prepare a statement concerning this accident?

A I made a statement. Any time someone in my department get hurt if I am on the scene as I was that day, I don't have to go back because I inspected it right there. But if I am not on the scene I will go to where the fellow

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SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT DECEMBER ...

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fell on it, inspect the place and make out a statement.

I make out the statement in two forms which I give to the purser to be sent to the office somewhere.

Ω Did you prepare such a statement on this particular day?

A I did.

Q Is that the statement containing the results of -MR. ZELENKO: That is objected to, your Honor.
THE COURT: Yes. The statement speaks for
itself.

Q Mr. Milton, is this is a copy of the statement you prepared on the afternoon or the day in question?

(Pause.)

- A Yes, this is a copy.
- O Is that your signature on the bottom?
- A This is my signature on the bottom.
- Q At what hour is that statement prepared?
- A That statement was prepared at 1800.
- Q What does that mean, for the jury? The jury doesn't know what 1800 means.

A 7 o'clock in the afternoon. On the 18th, the same day.

THE COURT: The ship uses Navy time and Greenwich time, doesn't it?

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THE WITNESS: Yes, Navy time.

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THE COURT: That is why you run around 24 hours instead of stopping at 12.

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O Did you actually do the typing on the statement?

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A I do all of my typing.

7

Q All the typing in the steward's department?

8

That's right.

9

O Is this statement the document that you prepare routinely when there is an accident in your department?

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A Whenever there is an accident in my department

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I check the area and I make out the statement.

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Ω Is it in the regular course of your business to prepare such a statement, as chief steward, when an accident takes place?

14

A Only in my department.

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MR. CARR: I offer the statement, your Honor.

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MR. ZELENKO: If your Honor please, I will object to this as self serving.

19

THE COURT: Sustained.

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Q Mr. Milton, is there a drinking fountain in this messroom?

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A Yes, by the door that is leading aft.

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O During the course of that particular two-month voyage did you have any problems with that drinking fountain?

the crew's quarters?

No, it's not.

THE WITNESS: It's above the weather deck.

The mess hall is on this deck but you can't get to it from the outside.

THE COURT: He's indicated three levels and in order to get up to the upper level you have to go up what they call a -- what do you call it?

THE WITNESS: A stairwell.

THE COURT: In order to get on it you have to either go up and go down or you have to go through some other way.

up there. To get into the mess hall you have to go up from the outside stairwell, go in the passageway, then go down another stairwell, to get to the mess hall.

O Is there any traffic in the mess hall after coffee time in the afternoon?

A Well, the only traffic would be through there.

They have what they call a night brunch.

Q When is that?

A It's put in the box after 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q I mean between coffee time in the afternoon and your supper meal, is there any traffic in the messroom?

A The only person would come through there would

slid all the way across the room with the bowl in his hand?

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Milton-cross

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A Yes, sir.

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Q How big is that bowl?

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A Well, it's about that size. But it's aluminum, see. Some stainless steel and some is aluminum.

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Q Was there salad in i+?

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A Salad in it.

8

O Did any of the salad spill while it was sliding across the floor?

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A Only when he fell, but he went so fast --

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Q He slid very fast. Was he holding on the bowl with the two hands as he slid across the floor?

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A That's right.

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Q What part of his body was on the floor?

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A From here, you know, from the knees and the legs, and his arm after he fell, that would be the salad bowl

17

along here somewhere.

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Ω In other words, you are telling us that as he slid across the floor he was on his knees?

19

A He didn't slide backwards -- I mean he didn't slide forward. He slid backwards.

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O He was sliding backwards on his knees?

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A Not his knees. Only his knees was touching because he was going so fast.

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Q Was he down on what the cook calls his butt, his

2 backside?

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A He wasn't down all the way there until he landed in the pantry. But he wasn't on his backside then. fell forward, see.

Q He was sort of halfway down holding the bowl as he slid across the floor?

A You got it wrong. See, let's take, he would be over like that slide, but he can't get over that far. And his feet would be back this sliding and he was holding the bowl. When he fell, that made him fall forward. That is how the knees and his ankle hit.

- Just before he fell he was sort of leaning over the salad table, right?
 - He was at the salad table. A
 - Q Just before he fell he was at the salad table?
 - Λ At the salad table.
 - And he was holding the bowl? Q
- A He was holding the bowl with one hand. Then he reached down to get the dishes. Before he could get the cabinet open, this roll come.
- Let me get this straight. He was holding the Q bowl with one hand, you say, and he is reaching down, right?
 - Yes. But he is reaching --A
 - And then the ship rolls? 0

A

CI.

And then he starts to slide?

That's right.

That; s right.

What did he do as he started to slide, grab the bowl with the other hand; is that what he did?

A He had to grab the bowl because the bowl was right along with him. He had taken the bowl out of the breadbox so he had to grab the bowl because the bowl was going right with him then.

You are telling us, here the man is sliding across the floor, but before he starts to slide he's got one hand on the bowl, but as he starts to slide he grabs the bowl with the other hand and then finishes the slide; is that right?

A That's right.

Q What part of his body was on the deck was on the deck as he was sliding across?

A I am trying to explain to you now, there wasn't nothing touching but his feet and they wasn't hardly touching, it happened so fast.

Q As he was sliding across the deck there wasn't anything touching the deck but his feet; right?

- A That's right.
- And you say his feet were hardly touching?

did he so along before he went through the door of the

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pantry?

A I'd say about 20 feet.

Q Can you point out from where you are sitting about where you think 20 feet is in relation to me?

A The 20 I mean is when he landed in the pantry.

I'd say from me to that railing in back there.

O To this railing?

λ Yes.

MR. ZELENKO: Indicating the railing at the end of the jury box.

Does the Court clerk have any measurement?

THE COURT: You look on the squares on the ground and they are one foot each.

MR. ZELENKO: There are no squares here, your Honor. There is carpeting.

Can we stipulate that that is about 30 feet?

THE COURT: It is up to Mr. Carr. I don't want to make any judgment about it.

Is that about 30 feet?

MR. CARR: I guess it is, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Approximately 30 feet.

Ω You say that the cook was in the room before this thing happened, right?

A Chief cook.

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four times, Mr. Zelenko. You have a right to cross-examine, but you haven't got a right to go over it 56 times.

Was he right on top of the salad bowl when he was laying at that time?

- A He was on top. This part landed on top.
- Q His chest landed on the salad bowl?
- A That's right.
- Q Was he up against the wall of any kind?
- A Just flat onthe deck.
- Was he up against the wall any time?
- A Not right. Just up on the deck.
- O He was facing with his body downwards, his chest on the salad bowl and his feel out in back of him; is that what you found?
 - A Feet out in back?
 - O Is that right?
 - A That's right.
 - Q What did you do to him at that point?
- A I went over to him, to help him get up and asked him if he was hurt. He said one knee and an ankle.

 So I told him to go see the ship's purser.
 - O Did you look at his knee?

| 1 | els | Milton-cross 2 |
|----|-------------|--|
| 2 | Ω | Do you deny that you used the expression, |
| 3 | "I came in | the galley exactly 4 p.m."? |
| 4 | λ | I came in the mess hall at 4 p.m. |
| 5 | 0 | Exactly 4 p.m.? |
| 6 | Λ | Yes, that's right. |
| 7 | Q | You said that? |
| 8 | Λ | That's right. |
| 9 | 0 | How do you know that it was exactly 4 p.m.? |
| 10 | λ | Because I issued the stores from the storeroom |
| 11 | at 4, so I | check to see who wants anvthing. |
| 12 | Q | You usually do that? |
| 13 | λ | Every day. |
| 14 | Ő. | Some days maybe a little earlier? |
| 15 | A | Not all the time. |
| 16 | Ω | But it's possible, isn't it? |
| 17 | Λ | It's possible. |
| 18 | Č. | Another thing. You told us how the tables ar |
| 19 | set on calm | days. How are the tables set on stormy |
| 20 | days? | |
| 21 | λ | They are set exactly the same way, but it's no |
| 22 | glassos sot | on the table of the state of th |

They are set exactly the same way, but it's no glasses set on the table. The silverware is rolled in napkins and laid on the table to keep from rolling down.

Ω Coming back to this roll that sent Mr. Koa flying through the air, were you drinking any coffee at

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| 1 | els Milton-cross 258 |
| 2 | A Still working for the company. |
| 3 | What did they do, fly you up here from where you |
| 4 | were? |
| 5 | A They flew me up here from Norfolk. |
| 6 | You testified that there was an inspection every |
| 7 | morning before 10 of the messroom, right? |
| 8 | A Both messrooms and passageways. |
| 9 | Q What kind of an inspection was it that you made? |
| 10 | A Well, I go around, I look at all the decks, I |
| 11 | look in the corners, I look at the stairwells, tabletops, |
| 12 | some of the rooms. |
| 13 | O Is it your statement that Mr. Koa speaks good |
| 14 | English? |
| 15 | A I couldn't say he speaks good English, but he |
| 16 | speaks enough to understand. |
| 17 | Q Just like if you are talking about a menu or to |
| 18 | follow orders or something like that, is that right? |
| 19 | A That's right. |
| 20 | Ω While he worked for or under you, was he a good |
| 21 | worker? |
| 22 | A He was a good worker. |
| 23 | O Did follow orders all the time? |
| 24 | A I didn't have no trouble with him at all. |
| 25 | THE COURT: Were there any other Chinese in the |

| els | Milton-cros |
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- Q Then he started to work at this table?
- A Yes.

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- O What was the deck of the messroom made of?
- A Tile.
 - O If there was water on the tile could you see it just by walking or --
 - A You could see it.
- Wouldn't the water be the same color as the tile,
 most of the time?
 - A Not this time.
 - Q I am not talking of this time; generally?
- A It wouldn't be hard to sec.
 - ? You said not this time?
 - A I said not this time.
 - O What was the color of the tile?
- A It was sort of a -- it's between -- I don't know, it's pretty hard. Something like a beige. Something like a light beige.
- Q You told us that there were six men going on watch shortly after this accident happened, supposed to go on watch?
 - A They go to eat.
 - O They eat first?
 - A They eat at 5 o'clock.

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- O Six men, is that what you said?
- A That's right.
- O They would come in to eat before any of the rest of the men?
- A They all would come in here, but this six would have to be fed first. That is what we call a watch.
- O That is why the six salad dishes had to be filled, for them?

A Most of the time we let them fill them, but he had started on them, so we just left it at that.

- Q You saw Mr. Koa working at the salad bowl before the accident some time, didn't you?
 - A That's right.
 - O Did you see him dish ing out the salad?
 - A He was dishing out the salad.
- O While you were talking to the chef you were watching him?
 - A I was looking at him. We wasn't talking then.
 - You were talking to the chef, weren't you?
- A But when the second cook brought the salad in there I guit talking to him. Because when he went to fill the salad bowls, that is when I was looking at him.
 - Q What you are saying is this:
 You were talking to the chef until the second

cook came out with the salad bowl?

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That's right.

And then you stopped talking to the chef and you kept your eye on Koa?

That's right.

Did you see Koa ladling some of the salad into these little salad dishes?

Well, he got the bowl and started filling up salad dishes. Six, that's all that was up there.

- 0 Did you see him do that?
- I saw him do that.
- As he was doing it was he holding one hand around the bowl and another holding a spoon of some kind?
 - That's right.
- 0 You saw him doing that. In what hand was he holding the spoon?

He was holding the spoon in his right hand and he was holding the bowl with his left hand.

Holding the bowl with his left hand and holding the spoon with his right hand?

- That's right. Λ
- You saw that? 0
- That's right. -1
- You remember that clearly?

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O You said that he reached down to get a couple of more little salad dishes?

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A That's right.

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0 While this was going on the ship was rolling, wasn't it?

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A It wasn't rolling at first when he fixed the six.

But like I explained to you, once it hit a hard bump it

does a little of everything.

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Ω Do you say that while he was ladling in the salad in small dishes the ship was not rolling?

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A It was rolling, but not as bad as it hit the hard roll.

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Was the ship rolling as you saw him put the salad into the little dishes?

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A Not rolling bad.

16 17

O Not bad?

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A What you call a tremor like, from the pounding.

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Wasn't the weather very rough that whole day?

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A It was rough that whole day. But when the ship is falling forward like that, all you get is the pounding now and then. But when it hit a side roll

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wave, that is when you get the hard roll.

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Q Was it rolling pretty hard when he was dishing out the salad in the little bowls?

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It wasn't rolling as hard as it was when he

How long was he doing this before it started to roll?

Well, it started just as he got to the last dish and went to reach for the other one.

- 0 Then it gave a big roll?
- Λ Yes.
- What happened to you? 0
- A I was still sitting in the chair.
- You weren't even thrown out of your chair? 0
- No. Λ
- What happened to the cook? Q
- Sitting in his chair. A
- Nothing happened to him?
- Because we can hold on to the rim of the table, A too.

MR. ZELENKO: Move to strike that out.

THE COURT: Strike it out.

- 0 Nothing happened to you?
- Nothing happened.
- He's just finished putting the salad in these little salad howls and you say he then started to reach down to get two more, right?

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Q Was he still holding on to the salad bowl with

- his left hand?
 - A That's right.

his hand near it.

- Q As he bent over?
- A He didn't have to bend that far if he was standing at that cabinet, from the top knob.
- O Are you sure that his hand came off the spoon before he started to slide or after he started to slide?
 - A The spoon?
 - Q Yes.
- A He didn't have the spoon in his hand. The spoon was in the bowl. He was reaching for the cabinet.

 He couldn't have opened the cabinet with the spoon.
- Q Did he start to slide before he put the spoon down or after?
 - A After.
- O He filled all the six little salad bowls before you started to talk to him?
 - A He had filled the six.
 - Q How long did that take him?
 - A Say about three or four minutes.
 - Q Was thd ship rolling at that time?
 - A Small amount.

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- O It was pretty calm?
 - THE COURT: He said a small amount.
- O I am talking, was it rough or was it calm, that is what I want to know? I am not a seaman. Was it rough or was it calm?
- A It was bad weather all the way but the ship wasn't in a big roll?
 - O He was the only one standing at that time?
 - A He was the only one standing.
 - Q What was the other messman doing?
 - A Sitting down.
 - Q Did he have work to do at that time?
- A In that kind of weather, only the salads, that's all.
- You say because of the weather the other messman was doing nothing?
- A He had set up everything. Wasn't nothing to be drawn of the storeroom or nothing.
- Q I was asking you, what was the other messman doing while Koa was working On the salad?
 - A Sitting down.
 - Q Because he had no work to do?
 - A Not until 5 o'clock.
 - O You say that you told Koa to stop working?

| | 1 | 200a |
|----|-------------|---|
| 1 | els | Milton-cross 273 |
| 2 | ν | I told him to sit down. |
| 3 | Q | When? |
| 4 | Λ | After he had filled the six salad dishes. |
| 5 | 0 | And the ship was not rolling much at that time, |
| 6 | was it? | |
| 7 | A | Not much. |
| 8 | 0 | But you let him work while he was filling the six |
| 9 | and it was | n't rolling much and you say you then told him to |
| 10 | sit down? | |
| 11 | Λ | That's right. |
| 12 | Ω | Do you know whether he heard you? |
| 13 | , | I'm positive because I was talking loud enough. |
| 14 | Q | Do you know whether he heard you? |
| 15 | Λ | He said he wanted to make two more salads. |
| 16 | 0 | Was there any reason for making two more salads, |
| 17 | to your kno | owledge, on that ship on that day? |
| 18 | λ | I don't know. He wanted two more, so |
| 19 | Ω | Was there any reason that you knew of that a |
| 20 | messman at | that point would want to make two more salads? |
| 21 | λ | Well, I don't know. |
| 22 | 0 | There was no reason, was there? |
| 23 | А | That is why I told him to leave it alone and |
| 24 | sit down. | |
| 25 | 0 | But there was no reason, was there? |
| | | |

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| 2 | V | No. | |
| 3 | U | To make two more? | |
| 4 | λ | That's right. | |
| 5 | 0 | Did you tell him not to make two more? | |
| 6 | Λ | I told him to sit down, leave it alone, that's | |
| 7 | enough. | | |
| 8 | 0 | And do you know whether he heard you? | |
| 9 | | THE COURT: Sustained. It's repetitious. | |
| 10 | n | Are you telling us that he disobeyed your order | |
| 11 | to sit do | | |
| 12 | λ | That is the only way it looked, because | |
| 13 | 0 | You are telling us, then, that he disobeyed an | |
| 14 | order? | | |
| 15 | A | If he had to sit down, he'd have obeyed the order | |
| 16 | so he had | to disobey. | E.1 |
| 17 | Ω | Is there a procedure on a vessel where a seaman | |
| 18 | disobyes a | | |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | | MR. CARR: Object to the form of the question. MR. ZELENKO: I haven't finished the question. | |
| 21 | | MR. CARR: Sorry. | |
| 22 | 0 | And in which something is marked down in the | |
| | | and an action something is marked down in the | |

Is there such a procedure?

ship's log that the man disobeyed an order?

Yes .

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A There is such a procedure. But who would go through a procedure like that for a small thing like that?

O You mean the fact that he was hurt was a small thing to you?

A I mean the food --

THE COURT: Wait a minute.

Mr. Zelenko, that is not justified by his answer.

MR. ZELENKO: I withdraw that, Judge. I'm

sorry.

THE COURT: After all, he is a witness. He came here. He works as a seaman. He is not being sued here or anything else.

MR. ZELENKO: I understand that, your Honor.

THE COURT: I know, but the context in which you asked it -- you have withdrawn it.

All right.

- Q What do you mean, it was a small thing?
- A Before he got hurt it was a small thing.
- Q But according to you, he disobyed you and he got hurt; isn't that right?
 - A That's right.
 - Q That became a big thing, didn't it?
 - A Became a big thing then.
 - O You didn't log him for disobeying an order, did

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A I did not.

Q You are responsible for the safety of the men under you, aren't you?

A That's right.

Q And if someone gets hurt while working under you you have to find out the reasons why and worry about safety procedures and things like that, isn't that right?

A That's right.

Q Koa was working at the salad table in comparatively rought weather; not the big roll, but comparatively rough weather. You didn't tell him to sit down when he started to do the job, did you?

A No.

And you didn't tell him to sit down as he went on to fix those six salad plates, did you?

A The six was all they needed.

You wanted to get that part of the job done, didn't you?

A That job wasn't necessary. But as he started,

I just let him go on and fill the six.

Q You mean as long as he started you didn't see any reason to tell him to sit down, even though the weather was pretty rough?

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A At that time the ship wasn't shaking ro rolling.

O But you saw the man standing there doing this in rough weather and you didn't see fit to sit him down or tell him to sit down until after he finished those six bowls; is that right?

A Once he had started I just let him went on.

Q You mean no matter how rough it got, as long he started it you wanted him to finish the six bowls?

A He didn't have to finish them. In fact, he didn't have to put any in there.

Ω Why didn't you go over to him and tell him to
sit down?

A I could hear from what he was setting --

Q If he didn't do it, you couldn't go over to him and say look, Koa, the weather is rough, I want you to sit down and not fill any salad bows?

A No, I didn't do that.

Q You saw him do it, you saw him start the job?

A That's right.

And the weather was rough enough that you had to put the big salad bowl in that little cabinet you were telling us about?

A That's right.

MR. CARR: I think he said breadbox.

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THE WITNESS: Breadbox.

It was rough enough for it to be put in the breadbox before he started to work on it?

That's right.

And that was because you wanted to make sure that the six men who were going on watch would have their salads; isn't that right?

THE COURT: He says no. That was the plaintiff's idea. As far as he was concerned he didn't have to put them out at all. If they wanted salad they'd go over to the cabinet and take it out themselves. That is what he testified to and that is what he has been saying all along.

You say, then, that Mr. Koa on his own, despite your orders, went over and did his usual job?

THE COURT: Now ait a minute.

I had given no order --

THE COURT: Wait a minute. There is no basis in the testimony up to this point for that question.

Sustained.

MP. ZELENKO: I respectfully ask that I may be permitted to ask that question.

THE COURT: You may respectfully ask and I respectfully decline, because you may not ask something

Was there any mat underneath the salad table

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None.

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for a man to stand on while he was working?

No. We couldn't put a mat there because some-Λ body might trip over it.

- Did you ever try to put a mat there?
- We never did.
- There were times, weren't there, when water could come over there before it was mopped up?

MR. CARR: Objection.

THE COURT: That was one thing which I was wondering whether anybody was ever going to ask.

What was the distance between this water fountain and where he was standing, because it seems to me from those photographs it's some distance.

MR. ZELENKO: I will adopt his Honor's question.

- How far from that salad table was this water 0 fountain?
 - Well, I'd say from here to over there.
 - This railing? 0
 - A That's right.

MR. ZELENKO: Would you say that is about 12

feet?

THE COURT: About 12 feet.

MP. CARR: 12 or 15.

THE COURT: 12 to 15. The jury sees it and they

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have their own impressions.

- Q Did you have any mats under the water fountain?
- A No.
- Were there times in rough weather when water would come out of the water fountain after it was used?

A If it was being used sometimes water would spill if the ship rolled. But it was the duty of the messman to mop it up if they were working. If they were not working and nobody mopped it up before, they would mop it up when they come to work.

- Ω But there were times in rough weather when water came out of the fountain?
 - A Right. Or possibly when somebody was using it.

THE COURT: On any occasion that you saw water come out of the fountain would it ever land by the table where he was working?

THE WITNESS: It would always land over to the side, it would go that far.

THE COURT: Did it ever go 12 to 15 feet over to where this table was?

THE WITNESS: It wouldn't go over to there unless the ship was listing to that side.

THE COURT: Did you ever see that condition?

THE WITNESS: I never saw it. I saw the ship

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The salad bowl, you could just reach over from there to here. But this is a glass rack. On rough days this rack is not there. It's in the cabinet.

That is why he brought the salad bowl over there.

MR. ZELENKO: If your Monor please, I may just point out one thing. When the plaintiff put the K there, he was indicating the table he worked at. The question wasn't that he was standing exactly there.

THE COURT: He is just amplifying so the jury can understand the picture better.

Is there anything that is not there on rough days?

THE WITNESS: This glass rack.

about. Put a circle around it. You say that is not there on rough days, and that is where he was working.

THE WITNESS: That is not there.

(Witness marks.)

- O You say the job that Mr. Koa was performing that afternoon was not a necessary job?
 - A It wasn't necessary.
- Ω And you state that because of the weather conditions that existed that day?
 - A Because of the weather conditions, when it's

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SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT REPORTERS HE COURTHOUS

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rough like that, we leave the salad in the breadbox in the bowl with a few dishes out there. Anyone wanting a salad will come by and scoop it up himself.

- O At any time either before or after this accident did Mr. Koa mention anything to you about water being on the deck?
 - A Not to me. Not at all.
- Q Was the report of personal injury prepared by the purser aboard the ship?
 - A It was prepared by the purser.
- O I show you this document that has been marked as Defendant's Exhibit Λ .
- A This statement was prepared after Mr. Koa had been sent to the doctor in Yokohama, Japan.
- O Did you sion this particular report after it was prepared?
- A I signed it after Mr. Koa had signed it.
 I signed it down there.
- MR. ZELENKO: If your Honor please, do they claim that is the original or is that supposed to be a copy, or what?
- THE WITNESS: That is a carbon copy, it's the third copy.

THE COURT: Therefore, in the sense that it is

the original, it is a third copy of the original; is that your testimony?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

Q Mr. Milton, when you signed this particular document was Mr. Koa's signature on the document?

A His signature was clear on the first document on the top.

MR. ZELENKO: If your Honor please, that is objected to. We are talking about this document and the witness is now talking about something that I cannot cross-examine him on.

ed in the past here. There was a statement made by you that you got a document which doesn't have the signature on here. He is entitled to show you how it happened. He says on the original document the signature is clear, but as you go through the carbon copies it doesn't show through.

MR. ZELENKO: I most respectfully object to the introduction of that document.

THE COURT: He didn't introduce it.

MR. ZELENKO: I submit that this witness cannot testify to something that is not in evidence about which he cannot be cross-examined.

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THE COURT: You will look at it. He's not it right there. He is laying a foundation for the purpose of introducing this to explain to the jury why if this issue comes up the signature isn't there on your copy. That is as I understand the offer of proof. If that is the purpose of it, I allow it.

MR. ZELENKO: I respectfully object, your Honor.

- O In addition to yourself and Mr. Koa did anybody else sign this document?
- A After Mr. Koa signed it I signed it, then the captain signed it.
- ? Is this the captain's signature that appears here?
 - A That's the captain's signature.

THE COURT: Do I understand your testimony that when you saw this document originally there were three parts to it?

THE WITNESS: Three parts.

THE COURT: The original, which was on top, and the other two underneath: is that right?

THE WITNESS: Underneath it.

THE COURT: And between them there was carbon paper.

THE WITNESS: Carbon paper.

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O Did M-. Koa's signature appear on the top/copy?

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A It appeared on he top copy. I only sign after the person signs, that is involved in the accident

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Q Is this a document that the purser presares whenever an accident takes place on a ship?

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A After he has sent the person to the loctor, then he makes up this form.

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MR. CARR: I'd like to offer this in evidence,

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MR. ZELENKO: This witness didn't make up this document, Judge.

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THE COURT: No, I am not going to accept it at thims time because you have made no issue of it except to make an oral statement which you don't know under oath and which doesn't bind anybody. You have made some remark that on your copy it doesn't appear.

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MR. ZELENKO: I have another objection --

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THE COURT: That is sufficient. The jury is directed to disregard all this stuff about this document.

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He says there is not a signature on this document. That

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is not under oath. In light of there being no testimony

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at this time in the record as to what this document contains,

I am going to sustain the objection.

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O Did this document contain a statement from Mr.

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MR. ZELENKO: I object. If it is not in evidence I object to any statement as to what the document contains.

THE COURT: He is allowed to show as laying a foundation for the purpose of attempting to introduce it in evidence. I don't know whether he will be able to do it, but he has a right to try it.

Read the question.

Koa as to how his accident took place?

(Question read.)

A It is the statement on there from Mr. Koa.

It has to be, before Mr. Koa can sign it.

- O Do you see that statement onthis document?
- A This is the statement here.

MR. CARR: The witness is indicating a statement that appears in the fourth box.

- O Was it under that statement that 'Ir. Koa's signature appeared?
 - A Under that statement.

THE COURT: Do you know Mr. Koa's handwriting when you see it?

THE WITNESS: I know it.

THE COURT: Do you have to see it from time to time when he writes his name?

THE WITNESS: See, each wee! they have to write their overtime. When they write their overtime then the delegate brings it to me and I type it out.

THE COURT: Then he signs it?

THE WITNESS: He signs his slip. He has to write the name on his overtime slips.

THE COURT: I just want to know whether you have seen him write his name.

THE WITNESS: I have seen it.

THE COURT: Is it your present opinion that the signature on there was made by him?

THE WITNESS: It was made by him.

MR. CARR: I offer it in evidence, your Honor.

MR. ZELENKO: Did this witness testify that he typed out the paper?

THE COURT: No.

MR. ZELENKO: Then I renew my objection.

THE COURT: Overruled. He has now testified that he recognizes the signature of the man and that is the signature of the man and it said something that he is supposed to have said. Under the circumstances I will allow it. Not as a business document or anything else, but as a piece of paper on which he signed his name and there is a statement appended thereto, to which his name

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is signed.

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(Defendant's Exhibit A was received in evidence.)

MR. CARR: It is admitted for the limited purpose --

THE COURT: The limited purpose only of what he himself signed. Nothing on there binds this plaintiff in any way whatosever. Only what he himself signed.

MR. CARR: May I read it to the jury, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, you may. It is in evidence. MR. CARR: "Ship took sharp roll throwing me to galley window into the crew pantry."

18 January 1971.

I have no further questions.

RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. ZELENKO:

Q I am going to ask you to look at this Exhibit A, Mr. Milton, and ask you whether or no t your signature and that of the master's appears so you can read it?

A It does.

O I ask you to look where Mr. Koa was supposed to have signed. Is that just as clear as your signature?

A It is not as clear because a lot of people don't

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(Pause.)

O Mr. Milton, Mr. Carr just asked you whether the job that Mr. Koa was doing was necessary, and you said it wasn't necessary. Is that what you just told him?

A I said it wasn't necessary that he had to dish out the salads.

- O You just said it was not a necessary job?
- A No.
- Q Right?
- A That's right.
- O And yet, as you sat there and you saw him dishing the salads out in that weather, you let him go ahead, didn't you?
 - A That's right.

MR. ZELENKO: No further questions.

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Milton, thank you.

(Witness excused.)

MR. CARR: The defendant rests, your Honor.

MR. ZELENKO: If your Monor please, at this time

I would like to offer into evidence a copy --

THE COURT: Wait a minute.

Defendant rests. Plaintiff's rebuttal.

MR. ZELENKO: I would like to offer into evidence a copy of the exhibit that I was served with. That is,

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this man did not lose an hour of duty time?

THE COURT: No, that is the damages. I don't see any need for that. We will go into that if there is a recovery here.

MR. ZELENKO: In view of the testimony of this witness I was going to get the plaintiff back on the stand and deny that he heard the steward tell him anything.

But to do that I would have to have and I have already called our interpreter, I can't get her here this afternoon.

I can have her the first thing in the morning. Unless Mr. Carr will concede, without conceding the truth of it, if that the plaintiff took the stand again he would deny that he heard the steward.

THE COURT: I was under the impression that he did deny it.

MR. CARR: He already has. I will so stipulate, that if he resumed the stand he would testify that he did not hear the steward.

THE COURT: All right.

(End of side bar conference.)

THE COURT: There are two things that resulted from our consultation here. We essentially discussed a matter of law which, of course, as I explained to you before we don't discuss in your presence usually, although we have

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to mop. What does Koa say took place at that time after the three or four minutes while he is working? If you have an opportunity, you go in the jury room, get ahold of your watch and spend three or four minutes. I am going to make it three minutes, not five, as they said. And see how long he was working while the ship was rolling in the rough weather. And the two superiors sitting there, obviously interested in the man doing his work. And what else could he do? He had to do his work. Those were his orders.

And he says then the ship gave an extra roll. I was holding the bowl in my hand, ladling with the left, and water came under my knees. I fell down right there and slid across the room into the pantry room and dropped the bowl. When

Milton said he didn't feel his pants. We are not talking about puddles and we are not talking of slush.

We are talking of taking this extra heavy roll and he said it was wet and he slid across the room. And I submit to you, wet or dry, they had him working in an unsafe place and in an unsafe condition at that time. Those three or four or five minutes, and they wanted that work done otherwise they would have said sit down and don't work.

Not like Milton said. First he filled the six, and then I told him, and he said he wanted to do two more. That was

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you don't notice it. "Have you ever seen water from time to time on the deck?

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"A Every time they drink there. "Q It is difficult to see the water unless you are looking for it because of the color of the tile? Answer: If that deck is wet, if you look for it, you can see it."

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Now, Milton told you what they were supposed to do. Mop the deck and do a lot of things. But did they do it? Could this accident have happened unless it happened the way Koa told you? Of course, after the accident these people who wanted to make things crystal clear and now want to do some cover up. So what happens? Well, he is supposed to he a friend of the cooks', and he went ashore with him, but he went ashore to see doctors too. And then the ship lands. Right on board come two investigators from the company. And a lawyer. And this man, who was an investigator at the time. He comes in there, and he comes right up to Koa. Let's be practical about it. Is he there to do Koa any good? As Mr. Carr said, let's befair about things. Let's be fair about things. Is he there to be fair to Koa? Is he there to get an exact version of what happened? Or is he there to protect the company against any possible claim, because the only claim that a seaman like Mr. Koa can make is in the federal court here. This

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Now, I never heard anything like that. Mr.

Anduiza has a second language, some of us have other

languages too. But that doesn't make it easier to communicate
with somebody who doesn't speak the language that you do.

This fellow is of Chinese extraction, and so is his brother

isn't a compensation case, this is it. Either he proves his claim, and this is his burden, he's got to go through this. And as the judge told you in the beginning, seamen are wards of the court. They ger protection in the federal court. This is what he's got to go through. You saw Koa. You heard Koa. You saw his brother. And there he is, he is injured, the ship hands, he's been to two or three doctors, he is waiting to get off, and this man comes up. Do you see questions and answers here? No. He reduced it to writing. Sure, he's got the name and he's got the date because they got that from the medical log. That is what he says, that is where they start with, the medical log. They just want to protect this company. And you can bet on that. You don't have to know anything about maritime law. You know why these investigators are there. And then "I was walking in the messroom." Now, look, nobody, even these two men say that Koa was walking in the messroom. He was standing. Of course they tried to explain it by language difficulty.

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who works in a kitchen too someplace. And he lives in New York. And if they were so anxious to get everything down it would have been easy. While he gets home. Have somebody up who can talk his dialect and find out what's what. No. They wanted to get it down and they wanted to make sure that that deck was dry and clean. "And I fell because." Do: you believe that Koa read that over before he signed it? Do you believe he was able to? I don't think you will. Put yourself in the position on that ship on March 15th, and I think you are going to find out. You know, there is another little thing that comes out about what happens in these situations. The cook, Eeley, when I asked him in a deposition, what did you remember about this, and he said, "What did you remember about this accident to Mr. Koa from the date it happened until the time that this man came to take your statement on the day that you signed your name? Did you remember your accident, did you keep it in your mind? I don't keep nothing in my mind but it comes to my mind when he told me about the fellow getting hurt on the ship. Then it came back to you? Answer: Yes."

What do you think an investigator is doing up on the ship talking to the cook and talking to Koa? Is he out to help anybody but the company? He is experienced.

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He knows what's going to make a difference in a courtroom maybe later on. Where does he get this statement? Does he give Mr. Koa a copy of it? He said no, just had him sign underneath. Picture the circumstances. Is that fair or was it taking advantage of a poor simple soul who just about knows enough to write his address and his name and they try to make a big English scholar out of him. He knows what the menu was. How many times have you gone into restaurants with ethnic backgrounds, Chinese or otherwise, and the water can just about tell you what's on the menu. That is what Koa did. Why didn't they give him a copy of this? Wouldn't that be fair? Take it home with you, it is what you signed. "I read it to my brother." Neither of them could read this. Both of them said it wasn't read to us. They trusted him. They wanted to get off the ship. Don't forget, this wasn't a stranger coming from the outside. This was somebody from the company. Their employer you have to understand the type of person Koa is and his brother. Koa is working for a big company and he's got a job and somebody comes in from the company and he signs his name because the company tells him to. He trusts them. But is the claim that he was in there. Where is this little statement here that neither Mr. Miller saw signed, but Koa's name is on there. Ship took

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sharp roll throwing me to galley window into crew pantry. That is part of the story. You don't see the whole story in here. Not the way it came out in the courtroom. You don't see anything here about Koa mixing salads. Oh, no. And where is the person that drew it up? Milton says, I didn't draw it up, I don't know whether his name was on it before the typewriting or after the typewriting. And this is supposed to show you that this is all that took place. You know what part of the truth is? Yes, that did take place, but that is part of the story. They knew at that time what had happened, that Koa was working and he was dishing salads. Did he contribute in any way to the happening of this accident? A lot of talk of this. Why, he should have known better. He shouldn't have been standing there. He should have been here, he should have stopped. Now let's look. The weather is rough for two days. And nobody complained that he didn't do his regular work in those two days. It is only now that the company is complaining, because he had an accident. But can you picture him in those two days before that, rough weather for two days. Nobody says that they had him stop working. This was a heavy storm. What about breakfast that morning? What about dinner the night before? Obviously he was doing his work. Nobody has come in here, there is no testimony

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think the facts are with him. Did he have an accident? Yes. Did he have an accident while he was working? Yes. What was he doing at the time of the accident? Ladling out the salad. Everybody agrees. But then they all take off in different directions. But that is the company. That is the investigator. These are the reports of the accident. These are the people who are interested. It is their job to be, to protect the company not to protect Koa. I am trying to protect Koa. Maybe I am not doing it too well. But I ask you in in what your job is, to protect Koa because I think he's proved his case as best he could. He can't bring witnesses. Who does he know on that ship? They say about we didn't bring any witnesses, they could have brought them too. Nobody says those witnesses were under our control. Don't be fooled by this business that this was Koa's job to mop the floor. Koa said it was the other man's job to mop that floor, but in any event, the boss was there. And we don't exaggerate by saying there was puddles of water. The ship took a roll and down he went, for the first time in two days in rough weather and we don't know how many other days in rough weather, and off he went. What could have thrown him? Yes, as he said, the roll of the ship and the water. But you have this other thing that I say, this other area in the ship. Before the

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ship rolled, before this act of God, as Mr. Carr pointed out, before that took place, ran this period of three or four minutes when they expected him to do his job filling the little salad bowls. And the Lord wasn't in it at that time. And they permitted him and expected him to work. Why? Because as Milton said, six men were supposed to be served. That is how Milton knew it was six. And the intervening act of God had nothing to do with placing him in this place of danger because if they hadn't expected him to do his work, if he hadn't been expected to do his work, if he hadn't known that his boss wanted him to do his work they would have had him away from that table the minute he picked up the salad bowl and said look, Koa, or Chong, or whatever this fellow called him, sit down. There will be no work on your part at all. Don't forget, Koa was working before. And they let him work. Then there would be no act of God. That would have nothing to do with it. But you have something to do with it, and I ask you to protect him under the areas of your work here. Because he's got sufficient burden to assert his rights. And I say that under the circumstances he's proved his case. And I ask you to go along with us. Thank you.

e1h71

I assume there is no question about it being operated by the defendant in this case. So all those legal things as far as that is concerned, there is no question about it.

If anybody employed by the ship by way of being a steward, a cook, or anybody else, did or caused anything to be done which caused injury to this plaintiff, this defendant is responsible for it. There is no question about it.

There are areas of serious disagreement, however, and the areas of disagreement have been pointed out to you in the remarks made by counsel. They have told their positions to you and in many areas they are in complete disagreement. Of course, what they said is not evidence. The evidence came from the witness stand. Anything that I say about the facts is not evidence either. I don't intend to discuss the facts at any great length. As a matter of fact, last night I did set down what I remembered to be the contentions of both parties, but the way it has worked out and the admirable fashion in which both lawyers have covered their contentions, I am going into very little of that in my remarks because you have just heard it.

You have heard what their contentions are and there is no need for me to reiterate them. On the questions

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of testimony, rather, evidence, of this immigration law and the fact that when you do apply for citizenship you are supposed to be able to read simple English phrases, and so forth, and to write some. This generally comprises evidence in that category, and I indicated, those five categories.

What is not evidence, because since you must consider this case on the evidence as you heard it here in the courtroom, you must take out of your minds things that are not evidence. The comments between the lawyers: comments of the court and the lawyers; anything that was said between the parties, and some things were said where they gave personal knowledge of something. That is not evidence in the case.

Neither of us was sworn; neither the lawyers nor the court. So anything we said in this case isn't evidence at all and you are to disregard it as far as being evidence is concerned.

A question is not evidence either. The one form of question which I indicated to you that this proposition occurred during the trial and the example I used was where if a witness is asked, "When did you stop beating your wife," and there is an objection and there is no answer, you cannot assume that because it is in the

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did not allow it for the fact that he made an observation that that was the fact. That is not in the case.

They chose to argue from that, but I tell you now, there is no evidence in this case that this man was reckless or any other description that was used. This was only allowed for the purpose of refreshing the witness recollection as to why he remembered the incident and how he was able to give a statement. That is the only reason.

Having described to you the tools used by both sides to present their arguments, namely, evidence and what is evidence and what is not evidence, we will get to the point now of how do you evaluate the evidence; how do you come to see where the truth lies in this case.

The first thing that jurors usually do and have done under our system is to observe the demeanor of the witness; how he's testified; how he answered the question; how his answers conform to the rest of the evidence that is in the case which you have already accepted.

It's like doing a jigsaw puzzle; you fit in parts. The fact that this man had to testify through an interpreter must not prejudice him. The fact that he is outered must not prejudice him. Our law is equal to all people. It doesn't see color; doesn't see faces. It sees rights. That is what we see. If you have a right, you are entitled

to it. If you haven't got it, you are not entitled to it.

It doesn't make any difference what your color, what your form of speech is, what your dress is, or anything else. So that in observing the witness you don't observe him for that reason. You observe him for other reasons. Just like when someone comes and wants to sell something to you or you want to buy something. You use that same fine discernment in using your judgment as to what these witnesses say here as you do in making decisions in matters of life important to you.

One of the things you shouldn't do is to leave your common sense outside the jury room. You bring your common sense with you. And one of the lawyers alluded to that. It's very well in argument, for example, to say well, now, this fellow went up there to take a statement from you. do you think he went up there to protect the defendant? He was not obliged to go up there to protect the defendant. He was obliged by the company to go there and make an investigation. Is there anything sinister or nefarious about a company trying to protect its rights in getting statements after the cocident happened when the memories are fresh so that they can have accounts of it?

You would assume from that that everyone is a crook and he is going to go up there to get a statement

elh82

sail on these ships all the time and they sail on them from year to year, and the company needs sailors as much as the sailors need the company. Do you think a company would last very much in business if they went around taking statements from people and in effect putting them out of court if they had a proper claim. I suppose it could happen, I don't know.

Mr. Zelenko argues that this man went there for the ship and therefore something happened. Well, the only thing I suggest happened is this, that in giving, looking into this man's testimony you must look into his interest, the interest of every witness in this case including the steward and the cook and everybody else who is employed by the company; you must know that they are employed by the company, and consider that. And you must consider the totality of the evidence and determine whether or not there is something in there that will assist you in arriving at the truth.

On the other side of the coin, Anduiza, he was an investigator, he has since become a lawyer. Well, this is a fact for you to consider, whether a fellow who's got a career to go on and is now presently a lawyer is going to go around and do his kind of thing, put words

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into mouths of somebody who never said that at all. These are judgments for you to make.

Mr. Carr suggests that the plaintiff here gave a lot of versions of this thing and, therefore, there must be something wrong here because all he is trying to do is cover up here and try to come out at a point in time when he's got a good lawsuit by way of his statement and his testimony.

Well, here again it is up to you to determine this. The interest of every witness in the case, including the plaintiff, is of interest to you in evaluating the testimony. You look into the background of each of the witnesses, determine what their position is, and then based upon your analysis of it, you come to a judgment as to how much you believe and what you believe.

Of course, the cook and the steward are fellow employees of the plaintiff. They come out of the same union hall. So that you consider their interest as company employees and also their interest as fellow colleagues who work with him.

There's been no showing here that I am aware of that there were any fights between any of these witnesses and this plaintiff. There is some evidence they went for a beer one time when he went to get medical treatment and

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during that time they went for a beer. What I am suggesting to you is that you use your common sense and you look into all the facts and background of the case and you determine from that what their interest is and then make a judgment as to where the truth lies and how much of it you will accept. There is this to be said about describing things as lies. It isn't black and white like that, because to lie means that you have made a deliberat effort to do something. Sometimes what happens i, and I think we are all aware of it, is what they describe as pathological lies. They are not actually lies at all. What they are is, somebody convinces himself that something happened after the event and says gee, it must have been that way, and it turns out it wasn't that way. That is not a deliberate lie. You will examine this testimony and find out for your own mind from the testimony the totality of the evidence where the truth lies in this case and what witnesses you are going to believe. That is your main and principal function in the case and that is what you are here to do today.

If you find that any witness, including the plaintiff, because he is also a witness. has falsely testified to any material fact you must disregard that portion of it which you believe to be false, and you may disregard his entire testimony. That is a judgment for you to make.

There are some statements here which cannot be reconciled if they are made by one person, and these have been brought to your attention by the lawyers as they cross-examined these witnesses.

If you find that a witness has said one thing at one time and another thing at another time it's up to you to make a judgment based upon that, based on all the evidence, plus the fact as to where the truth lies in that particular area. So you will remember and consider those in making your judgment.

Having described to you the various propositions in those first two sentences I gave you, I am now going to define and explain to you what unseaworthiness is and what is involved in this case.

The mere happening of an accident in and of itself does not establish that the ship was unseaworthy. Proof must be adduced in that regard. Unseaworthiness under the maritime law requires that the ship owner, and in this case the defendant, owes to every member of the crew employed aboard the ship a duty to keep and maintain the chin and all the docks, passageways and equipment in a seaworthy condition at all times. The particular area we are concerned with here, of course, is the messroom.

To be seaworthy means to be in a condition reasonably

suitable and fit so that it may be used for the purpose for which it is intended. And in this case, of course, we are always in the messroom. That is the only area we are talking about of the ship.

Some of you may think that when we are talking about seaworthiness, and so forth, it's got something to do with the ability of the ship to sail and not to sink, and so forth. It goes further than that. As I indicated to you, the ship must be in such condition as is reasonably fit for the intended purpose.

An unseaworthy condition may result if the sailor is not provided a safe and reasonable place to work. So that essentially that is the claim of the messman here of this plaintiff. He claims that this area in which he was working and what he was doing at the time and the happenings at or about the time that this occurred created a condition which was unsafe and, therefore, as a result of that he was injured.

When I was selecting you as jurors I talked to you about the negligence aspect as that time. That has been disposed of, and the fact that it has been disposed of is not to the detriment or benefit of either side here. What we are deciding now is one phase of this case. The fact that the court took action on that is a matter of law

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and has nothing to do with this area.

However, in this area here, the unseaworthiness, this does not depend upon any negligence or fault on the part of the ship owner, because it doesn't make any difference whether he was negligent or not. The ship owner is liable for consequent damages proximately caused by an unseaworthy condition existing at the time and place, even though he may have exercised due care and he may not have even had notice of the condition. If in fact the ship is unseaworthy, that is a fact upon which the plaintiff can get a recovery, whether the ship owner knows it or not.

An injury is proximately caused by an act or failure to act whenever it appears from the evidence that the act or omission played a substantial part in bringing about or actually causing the injury and that the injury was either a direct result or a reasonably probable consequence of the act or omission.

The ship had a continuing duty to supply a safe place to work. The ship was at the time and place here involved, obliged to furnish the sailor with a reasonably safe place in which to work and to use ordinary care under the circumstances to maintain the place of work in a reasonably safe condition.

This does not mean that the ship is a guarantor

CONTRERN DISTRICT COURT DEPOSTED

or an insurer of the safety of the place to work; the extent of the ship's duty is to exercise ordinary care under the circumstances to see that the place in which the work is being performed is a reasonably safe place.

If you find that the plaintiff's injury was caused solely by his own fault or conduct in continuing to work despite warnings by his superior to sit down due to the heavy weather, then the plaintiff cannot recover against the defendant and your verdict at this point would be brought in for the defendant.

Now, there is a conflict of evidence in this area. The plaintiff says he was never warned, he was never told not to work. And the defendant says that through the cook, I guess it was, or steward, one of the two, I guess it is the steward, that he told him to stop. You have heard the contentions of both sides in this area. Recall them; apply them to this particular area.

If you find in fact that the warning was given and he failed to heed the warning, then, of course, you charge him with that. On the other hand, if you find that either because of a language difference or because he actually didn't hear it or for some other reason he didn't understand it, then of course he never got any warning in this case. It's as simple as that.

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The argument was made by both lawyers and I don't see any reason to pursue that particular area any further than that.

I might cite as an example of the fact that you must use your own recollection when you come to a determination, my recollection is, and it doesn't bind you in any way, is that the evidence is not only that six men were going to come down to eat, the evidence was that the crew was going to come down to eat but that six of them were on watch and they would have to leave before the others. That is essentially why there were six bowls.

If that is not the case, then use your own recollection of it. Because it seems to me that was the case. The way one of the lawyers was talking about it, it looked as if there was only going to be six men coming down to eat that night, and I don't know if that was the fact at that meal. But to use your own judgment about it.

In reference to this act of God that was talked about by both lawyers, it is not a valid defense to a suit like this to contend that the injured sailor assumed the risk of his employment if in fact the injury resulted in whole or in part from the unseaworthiness of the vessel. Although a sailor never assumes the risk from any unseaworthiness of the vessel, it is common knowledge that

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in almost every occupation aboard ship there is some inherent and unavoidable risk which does not arise either from negligence or unseaworthiness. Of course, we are not concerned with negligence, but that is a thought.

A sailor, when he enters upon his calling, must assume all inherent and unavoidable risks of his occupation, as all persons must; and no person may recover for injuries resulting solely from some inherent and unavoidable risk.

Therefore, the employer is not liable merely because a sailor has been injured. The employer, the ship, would be liable in they had failed to provide a safe place to work. If a sailor is injured as a result of the normal hazards or risks of the business in which he is engaged, without the fault on anyone's part, which essentially is not in our case, because unseaworthiness does not require fault, but if it is because of some peril which ordinarily is part of his occupation, then, of course, and the ship is not unseaworthy, then he could not recover against this defendant.

If there was a big wave as he described it, and that was the only cause of what happened here, and nothing else, there was no unseaworthy ship, that would not give him a right to recover, because those are the kind of things that happen at sea.

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I could go on and point up again what these lawyers have said about their contentions as to their positions, but I think they have done it well and they have done it lengthily and we have been over the areas a number of times; so I am not going to go further into what the contentions of the two parties are.

I am simply going to indicate to you that at this stage of the case it is your obligation to look into the totality of the evidence that was testified to here in court, and then you make these judgments.

The first judgment you must make is this:
was the ship unseaworthy? The plaintiff says that it
was because he didn't have a safe place to work. The
defendant says that it was not unseaworthy because there
was nothing wrong with any part of the ship, there wasn't
any water there, there wasn't anything that they did or
failed to do which in any way created an unseaworthy
condition.

And then, if you find that there was an unseaworthy ship, you must determine then if it was the proximate cause of whatever damages he got. You don't know how much he was hurt but you do know that he was hurt and that is sufficient for this purpose.

On this aspect of it, as I told you before, the

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plaintiff has the burden of proving this, and if you are satisfied that the ship was unseaworthy, then you come in with a verdict for the plaintiff.

On the other hand, if you find that the ship was not unseaworthy and that the defendant's position is well taken that this was the cause of this wave over which they had no control and the weather through which they had been going there, then you find for the defendant.

In the event you find for the plaintiff you still have a further chore to do, because you will recall that I told you that this is under the rule of comparative damages, and therefore when you come to this point if you find that the plaintiff is entitled to recover, you must consider what, if anything, he did which in any way by his own fault contributed to the happening of this incident. And if he did in any way contribute to the happening of this incident, then you will tell me what percentage that you think he did.

For example, if you feel that it was just as much his fault as the ship's fault, that would be 50 per cent, right? On the other hand, if you think it was 10 per cent his fault and 90 per cent of the ship's fault, then, of course, you would report that it was 10 per cent his fault.

at the side bar.

(At the side bar.)

MR. ZELENKO: Do you think it's possible, maybe we should go inside, Judge. I think the jury can hear us here.

THE COURT: I don't think so. They will think we are cooking up something we shouldn't be doing. We will start with Mr. Zelenko, since he is the plaintiff. Any exceptions?

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MR. ZELENKO: I respectfully except to that portion of your Honor's charge where you stated in words or substance characterizing a question which I asked, like Mr. Zelenko asked that was there anything wrong with the fountain. I think the emphasis on the fact that I asked a question was prejudicial and I except to that, your Honor.

Then I respectfully except to that portion of your Honor's charge in which your Honor went into a certain number of statements in which you in effect suggested to the jury that there was something sinister about a company going about getting statements; I think I have copied this right, but this is the portion of it.

THE COURT: All right. Your exception is noted.

MR. ZELENKO: That you must not assume that they are crooks and that you think a -- you don't think the

company could stay in business if they didn't take statements down properly. I think this was beyond the -- I
say this most respectfully, Judge-- I think this was
beyond the ordinarily or proper comment on the evidence
and was highly prejudicial.

Honor then made a statement in substance I believe that the fact that he is now a lawyer and he was building a career, that you didn't believe that a jury should feel that he was going to go around and do anything improper. I believe, your Honor, I would suggest to your Honor also that that is beyond the area of fair comment on the evidence, and is highly prejudicial as it doesn't speak of the evidence but just speaks of a characterization of a witness.

I also except to that portion of your Honor's charge where your Honor classified the steward and the cook as "coming from the same union hall as the plaintiff and they were colleagues of his." Although there was no evidence of it, there is evidence that they are his superiors and he was bound to accept their orders, which your Honor omitted.

In the framework in which your Honor gave that to the jury, I respectfully except as being prejudicial and not proper.

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Then your Honor came to a certain portion of the charge in which your Honor stated that when an act or omission played a substantial part in certain causation, then the party would be liable. I don't remember the exact part of the charge, but those are the words you used. I would ask your Honor to charge that when an act or omission played any part, I object to the word substantial part.

THE COURT: You didn't offer anything and I looked that up myself.

MR. ZELENKO: The Rogers case, your Honor.

THE COURT: I looked that up myself and that is the law as I found it.

MR. CARR: For the protection of the record, I have recently been involved in a case in the Second Circuit, the name escapes me. But this was the sole issue before the Second Circuit.

THE COURT: If the act or omission plays any part, there is responsibility. All right. I will cure that, then.

MR. ZELENKO: When the act or omission plays any part in the incident, the defendant is responsible.

MR. CARR: In this case we are talking about unseaworthiness, we are not talking about acts or omissions,

MR. ZELENKO: The judge did use that expression.

MR. CARR: I was going to except to that too.

Properly it should be where the condition played any part, however slight.

THE COURT: All right. Where the condition plays any part, however slight, in bringing about the accident.

MR. CARR: Proximate cause has been established.

THE COURT: Proximate cause has been established.

Is that the only part?

MR. ZELENKO: Yes, your Honor.

Your Honor said this morning that you would charge on my supplemental request that a ship owner has an obligation to provide a safe place to work for the plaintiff. Accordingly, he has an obligation to order the work stopped if he sees that the plaintiff is working under unsafe conditions, but your Honor did not charge that.

THE COURT: I had it on another slip. I will charge that area. Anything else?

MR. ZELENKO: That's all, your Honor.

THE COURT: Any exceptions?

MR. CARR: This is more of an addition than an exception. We haven't discussed what the plantiff's obligation was in contributory negligence yet. Remember we were talking about --

THE COURT: If he in any way contributed to the happening of the accident it would diminish his claim.

MR. ZELENKO: I think the judge did.

MR. CARR: In general terms, yes. But the defendant has a right to assume that he is going to exercise what is reasonable care in carrying on his work and he will avoid conditions that the ordinary use of his faculties would make apparent to him. That if it is his duty to clean the messroom --

THE COURT: That part I did forget. I told him I would charge that.

MR. ZELENKO: I think your Honor said that he didn't want to go into the facts. That is now going into the facts. That is a contention of the parties.

THE COURT: There is a duty.

MR. ZELENKO: Our intention was that he didn't have to mop.

THE COURT: I know that, but that is a question of fact for the jury to decide.

MR. ZELENKO: Then I don't think --

THE COURT: There is an obligation on his part to mop if it is needed.

MR. ZELENKO: The question is where. He either had to mop the pantry or the messhall.

THE COURT: No, that is an argument you made.

MR. ZELENKO: I would respectfully object to any charge on that.

THE COURT: When I give it you object to it. But I am going to give a charge in that area.

MR. ZELENKO: Then let me object at the side bar.

THE COURT: All right, you now object, because
I am going to cover it.

Where is the other thing about the obvious peril, and so forth?

(Pause)

THE COURT: Yes, I had agreed to give this and I will give this.

MR. ZELENKO: I think your Honor did give it in substance.

THE COURT: I did give part of it, but I didn't go as far as the request did, and I indicated I was going to give the request, and you take exception to the court's doing this.

MR. ZELENKO: Yes, I did it yesterday. I took exception to any of the charges you had granted.

THE COURT: But you are specifically taking exception to me doing this.

MR. ZELENKO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: That's in number 7 of the defendant's request.

MR. ZELENKO: And I am also taking exception to your Honor charging on the duty to mop unless you would charge that it is a question of fact to which area the plaintiff was required to mop, which was raised as a question of fact.

THE COURT: That fact argument has been made to the jury. I see no reason to do that.

MR. CARR: Supplemental number 2, your Honor. I understood that both of those would be granted, 1 and 2.

THE COURT: This is those cases you cited to me.

It's really a regurgitation of 7, and 8 or whatever they are in your brief. But I didn't give any of them, as I recall it. This duty to clean is what they are talking about. I covered this already. I deny that, giving in at this time; that is number 1, and I will give number 2.

And you take an exception to that. I told you earlier before we started that I was going to do that.

MR. ZELENKO: Well, I take an exception to that. So that I won't have to arise again and talk to you about the question of mopping, because I think I made it clear.

THE COURT: Yes, you made it clear. You take an

exception to that and you have an objection to my doing it.

MR. ZELENKO: Yes. One further ground, this question of mopping has no basis for the charge on the fact in the case.

THE COURT: I think it is, and therefore I deny it.

(End of side bar conference.)

to the court, and therefore I am going to make a few remarks that I have had called to my attention. You remember I was telling you that if there is unseaworthiness then it must be the proximate cause of the plaintiff's injuries.

Whenever I discuss proximate cause I said something about it must be a substantial factor or part of the conduct.

Well, that is not an exact exposition of the law.

what the correct exposition of the law is, is this: when conduct plays any part, however slight, in bringing about an accident, then that is proximate cause--

MR. ZELENKO: Pardon me, your Honor. I think that first word is condition. You said conduct.

THE COURT: I stand corrected. Suppose I read it again.

where the condition plays any part, however slight, in bringing about the accident, it is then the proximate cause, because there can be more than one proximate

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cause. There can be a number. It it is one of them, then a proximate cause requirement is satisfied. Is that satisfactory?

MR. ZELENKO: Yes, Judge.

entitled to assume that the seaman, in this case the messman, will see and observe that which would be obvious through the use of his ordinary senses and as was reasonably to be expected under the circumstances. You will consider in your evaluation of the evidence what an ordinary person situated as the plaintiff was, and standing at the work counter would be reasonably expected to see, to hear, and to feel under the circumstances.

There is no duty on the part of the ship owner to give the messman notice of obvious dangers if you find that any such obvious danger existed or of a danger which would have been apparent to a reasonably prudent sailor exercising ordinary care under the circumstances shown by the evidence in this case. So you will consider whether the danger of falling during violent movement of the ship was obvious and, if so, no liability exists for that particular item.

There is one last thing. In the operation of a ship some water may be found on the deck of the messroom

in heavy weather or during the meal hours. If you find that some water was on the deck of the messroom, its mere existence does not necessarily render the ship unseaworthy. A seaman is not entitled to a deck that is free from all water. Unseaworthiness exists only when the water creates such a condition of slipperiness that the deck is no longer reasonably fit for the intended use by the crew.

There was one last area which concerned the fact that he himself, part of his duties were to mop this area up. And if the incident occurred because of the failure on his part to do something which he was obliged to do under his duties there, of course, it would not be the responsibility of the ship.

In this area you know there is a conflict of testimony because the plaintiff claims his job was in the pantry and the other messman was doing the work outside. The ship's steward said that it was the obligation of both messmen to do it and if they saw it during any part of the day when they were working they were supposed to mop it up. There is a conflict of evidence there and it is up to you to make a determination as to that.

MR. ZELENKO: Your Honor omitted that last request of mine.

THE COURT Yes. A ship owner has an obligation to provide a safe place to work to the seaman. Accordingly, he has an obligation to order the work stopped if he sees that the plaintiff is working under unsafe conditions.

And here you have a conflict of evidence.

You remember the plaintiff's version ofthat, and you remember the defendant's version. So that you will make a determination on that aspect of it also. That is a question of fact for you to determine.

All right. You may retire and deliberate.

The one juror, madam, your services and when the jury goes in, Mrs. Pagan. Thank you very much for the services to the court. We appreciate your coming. You go down to the jury clerk and he will take care of you from now on. Thank you very much.

By the way, you have a lunch, don't you? You have your lunch first, but don't eat it with the others.

(The alternate juror was discharged and left the courtroom.)

THE COURT: You may retire and deliberate.

Can they have the exhibits if they desire to have them? Why doesn't the clerk of the court give it to them.

(At 1:07 PM. the jury retired to deliberate.)

(At 1:45 P.M. a note was received from the jury.)

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS: SECOND CIRCUIT

Indez No.

AH LOU KOA.

Plaintifff-Appellant,

Affidavit of Personal Service

against

AMERICAN EXPORT.

Defendant-Appellee.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF

NEW YORK

88.:

I. James Steele,

being duly suom,

upon

deposes and says that deponent is not a party to the action, is over 18 years of age and resides at

250 West 146th Street, New York, New York That on the 2 day of August 19

August 1974 at

1 State St. Plaza, New York

deponent served the annexed

Haight, Gardner, Poor & Havens-Attorney for Def.-Appellee

the in this action by delivering A true copy thereof to said individual personally. Deponent knew the person so served to be the person mentioned and described in said herein, papers as the Attornev(s)

Swom to before me, this 2 ml

August day of

JAMES STEELE

ROBERT T. BRIN

MOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF NEW YORK

NO. 31 - 0418950

QUALIFIED IN NEW YORK COUNTY

COMMISS

···· CH 30 1975

